

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING NIGER, SWIS<sup>c</sup> ENVOYS

OW250831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met with Iddissa Arouna and Werner Sigg, outgoing ambassadors of Niger and Switzerland to China, here this morning on separate occasions.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST RELATIONS DISCUSSED

OW201456 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Interview by unidentified station announcer with station "International Affairs" rubric editor Hung Po]

[Text] Dear Soviet radio listeners: Beginning in 1980, the Communist parties of Italy, Spain, Greece, France and the Netherlands began sending delegations to visit our country and to meet CPC leaders. For its part the CPC sent its delegations for reciprocal visits or to take part in the congresses of these communist parties. Joint efforts led to the renewal of the temporarily severed ties between the CPC and West European communist parties and to the development of relations between them in new historical conditions.

This event is not insignificant in the international communist movement. On 7 June, during a meeting with Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CPC, once again stated: The CPC is prepared to develop relations with the communist parties of different countries on the basis of independence, full equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Guided by precisely these four principles, the CPC renewed and is developing its relations with a number of West European communist parties.

Today we have invited Hung Po, editor of our "International Affairs" rubric, to briefly tell you about the four principles in relations between communist parties:

[Hung Po] The four principles for developing relations between communist parties proposed by the CPC -- the principles of independence, full equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs -- are important principles in the international communist movement. Marx and Engels, the founders of scientific communism, required that the working class of different countries develop the spirit of internationalism in the struggle against the international bourgeoisie for the revival of mankind.

At the same time, they were in favor of the working class and parties of different countries solving questions of their countries' revolutions themselves. During the First International, Marx, touching on the question of the economic liberation of the working class through workers unified by their international workers comradeship gaining political power, noted: But the working class of the country itself must choose the way of securing this power. The International will not take upon itself to dictate anything on this question and it is doubtful that it will even give advice.

It follows that the teachers of the proletarian revolution have always been in favor of the parties of different countries solving the questions of their countries' revolutions themselves. Thus the relations between communist parties in the international communist movement must be those of equality and cooperation. Here the relationship between a leader and a subordinate does not exist. One party does not have the right to dictate to another and interference in the internal affairs of another party is intolerable.

The history of the international communist movement shows that tactics which would allow one party to dictate to and control another and to place it in a subordinate position would bring only disaster to the international communist movement.



The CPC, which is against the baton of a patriarchal party, has profoundly realized this and therefore proudly stands for states and parties -- be they large or small -- being equal. This has been shown in practice. Only in the presence of equality can relations of mutual respect and trust between communist parties be established.

[Question] There are people in the international arena who regard their own experience as unique and that naturally they should become the lode star of the world's revolutionary movements. If somebody does not act as they would have them act, they are attacked as a nationality party. Comrade Hung Po, are such views and conduct correct?

[Answer] Of course not. Any communist party that combines Marxism-Leninism with the concrete activities of its country will be able to find the correct revolutionary path, and only Marxists, Leninists communists and the people of a given country can determine whether the revolutionary path in that country is the correct one through their own revolutionary experience. Even mistakes made by them in their country's revolution can only be corrected by that country's party and people, which cannot be replaced by any other party.

Take the CPC: Having generalized experience and tasks and having learned lessons from different situations, it has combined Marxism-Leninism with the concrete experience of the Chinese revolution, firmly tread the path of surrounding cities with rural areas and above all, after a prolonged military struggle, finally gained the victory of revolution in the whole country. This means that proletarian rule in China was not created on the foreign model. Thus, similarly, we should not require other countries to achieve revolutionary victory according to our model.

Of course, the principles of independence of different parties do not prevent them from exchanging views and experience, learning together and finally achieving joint progress on the basis of Marxism and by the continuous test of experience.

[Question] Comrade Hung Po, according to your explanation, could I come to the following conclusion: Revolutionary victory in one country primarily depends on the selfless struggle of the party and people of that country and the correctness of the party line in that country, and not the policy line of other parties?

[Answer] That is quite logical. I remember when Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CPC Central Committee, noted at a reception for Greek correspondents that the ideological movement for independence in the international communist movement was already evident in the 1940's. The interference of one party in the affairs of another completely contradicts [word indistinct] of the international communist movement and it is quite erroneous when a party considers itself correct and a leader in regard to others.

I personally consider that this era must end. Nobody can restrain the movement of different parties to hold consultations on the basis of independence and equality. I think that these words by Chairman Hu Yaobang can serve as the concluding remarks of our talk.

#### INTERREGIONAL MEDICAL WORKSHOP HELD IN TAIYUAN

OW201332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Taiyuan, August 20 (XINHUA) -- An interregional workshop on planning and management of national control of diarrhea diseases programs opened yesterday in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, under the joint sponsorship of the World Health Organization and the Chinese Ministry of Health.

The ten-day workshop is intended to train administrative personnel, professionals and instructors for diarrhea control. Fifty-six health officials and trainees from 22 countries and regions, mostly Third World countries, are participating. Apart from attending classes, the participants are also to investigate the diarrhea incidence in Taiyuan City and its suburbs.

At the opening ceremony held yesterday afternoon, Lin Jiamei, head of the maternity and child hygiene department under the Chinese Ministry of Public Health, extended a warm welcome to the participants. Richard Herniman, W.H.O. official and director of the workshop, also spoke at the ceremony.

WORLD MATHEMATICS SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN CHANGOHUM

OW241351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Changohun, August 24 (XINHUA) -- The third international symposium on differential geometry and partial differential equations opened yesterday in Changohun, Jilin Province. Proposed by the American mathematician S.S. Chern in 1980, the symposium is sponsored by Jilin University and Wuhan University.

Over 100 scholars from France, the United States, Sweden and China attended the meeting, and the participants will present more than 80 papers dealing mainly with partial differential equations during the four week long session.

At yesterday's opening ceremony, Vice-President Wang Xianghao of Jilin University said that exchange of research results and experience among the participants will strengthen friendship between Chinese and foreign scholars and will also give an impetus to the country's research on partial differential equations.

Wang Quanchao, vice governor of Jilin Province, was present and wished the symposium success. After the ceremony, Professor S.S. Chern of the University of California, who is also a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, gave a report on "Pfaffian Systems, in Involution".

L. Hormander, professor of Lund University and member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences is scheduled to deliver a report to the symposium next week.

ENVOY TO U.S. INTERVIEWED ON JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW251929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, August 24 (XINHUA) -- The publication of the Sino-U.S. joint communique on the U.S. arms sale to Taiwan is only "the first step" towards the settlement of this issue; the question ahead is an honest and thorough implementation of all the principles and commitments embodied in the joint communique, Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin said today.

In an interview with CBS-TV, Chai Zemin said: "The publication of the joint communique between China and the United States is a good thing, but that does not mean the entire issue has been totally solved. The reaching of agreement in the communique is only the first step towards the resolution of this issue. The question ahead is how to carry out all the principles and commitments embodied in the joint communique honestly and thoroughly."

The Chinese ambassador stressed: "Only with the thorough implementation of these principles and commitments would the Sino-U.S. relations develop smoothly, which would be conducive to world peace and stability."

Questioned about the ways of solving the Taiwan problem, Chai Zemin said: "In 1979 we issued the message to compatriots in Taiwan and then in 1981 we put forward a nine-point proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Taiwan problem. These fully demonstrate our sincerity. However, we are not to make any commitment to any country on the peaceful settlement of the Taiwan problem. We consider the Taiwan problem to be China's internal affair. It is up to us to decide how to solve this problem."

DPRK CHONDOISTS APPEAL FOR KOREAN UNIFICATION

OW251748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 25 (XINHUA) -- The Korean Chondoist Chongu Party has appealed to the Chondoists in South Korea and overseas to contribute to the reunification of Korea, according to KCNA. The appeal was made at the party's sixth congress which was held here from August 23 to 24, and attended by Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party.

The appeal says: "The fellow Chondoists who truly value the destiny of the country and the nation, whether they reside in South Korea or overseas, propertied or unpropertied, must all turn out on to the road of anti-U.S., national salvation and fight daringly to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from the southern land."

The appeal calls on all Chondoists in South Korea and overseas to cooperate and ally with the Communists and work as one man for the formation of a great national united front in close unity with all political parties, groupings and compatriots of all walks of life.

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KIM IL-SONG

OW251638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 25 (XINHUA) -- Zong Kewen, Chinese new ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented his credentials today to President Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with him and said that Korea and China are brothers and comrades-in-arms united together with blood. Korea-China friendship is firm and is developing smoothly, he added. He hoped that the new ambassador will work hard for the furtherance of friendship between the two countries.

Present on the occasion were Ho Tam, vice-premier of the administration council and foreign minister, and others. Zong Kewen arrived here on August 20. Ho Tam met him the same day.

JAPANESE, CHINESE GROUPS CELEBRATE NORMALIZATION

OW251257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug 25 (XINHUA) -- More than three thousand people attended a get-together held in the working people's palace of culture today to mark the 10th anniversary of normalization of relations between China and Japan.

At today's gathering, members of the Japanese people-to-people delegation performed traditional Japanese songs and dances, which Namio Egami, head of the delegation, described as "gifts of sincerity to the Chinese people." The Chinese audience offered round and round of applause to their whole performance.

Peasant performers from the nearby counties, coming from dozens of miles away, also displayed their talents in the form of traditional Chinese songs and dances, which fascinated the Japanese guests, who ranged in age from an 86-year-old woman to a 9-year-old boy.

Among those in attendance today were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Chu Tunan and Lin Lin, vice-presidents of the association, Wang Xiaoyi, president of the Beijing branch of the association, Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, who all joined in the traditional Chinese group dance at the end of the performance.

KYODO: JAPAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER VISIT ACCEPTED

OW251141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo Aug 25 KYODO -- China told Japan Wednesday it will accept the visit of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa scheduled for September 2-13, the government announced. The visit had been pending in the wake of controversy over Japanese school textbook accounts of Japanese military actions in China during and before World War II.

China has apparently decided to separate Tazawa's visit from the issue in which he is not directly involved, government sources said. Tazawa is scheduled to confer with Chinese agricultural leaders on bilateral cooperation during the two-week visit. He will also visit northeastern China for a first-hand look at a Japanese-financed farm development project.

GENG BIAO MEETS JAPANESE AIRLINE PRESIDENT

OW251646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Geng Biao met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with Masamichi Anzai, president of All Nippon Airways Co. Ltd., and his party. Present on the occasion were Shen Tu, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, Lin Zheng, adviser to the administration, and Joji Watanabe, minister of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing.

JAPAN'S SAKURAUCHI VIEWS SOVIET-OCCUPIED ISLANDS

OW221653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 22 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi boarded a patrol boat, sailed close to the Soviet-occupied Northern islands and made a two-hour inspection of the territories today. According to KYODO, he told reporters: "When I saw Etorofu and the other northern islands from a distance, my resolve for the return of the islands to Japan was strengthened."

Sakurauchi, who arrived at Nemuro on the eastern tip of Hokkaido yesterday, mounted the "House of Yearning for Native Land" at Nosappu Cape today to see the islands.

It was the fourth inspection of the Northern islands by a foreign minister since Masayoshi Ito's visit in October 1980. Foreign Minister Sakurauchi described the inspection as a demonstration of Japan's strong determination to recover the islands, KYODO reported.

Sakurauchi was accompanied by Ichiro Nakagawa, state minister and head of the science and technology agency.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

## Corrections Demanded

OW251658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Japanese public opinion continues to criticize the Japanese Education Ministry for distorting history and embellishing militarism, and demands that the government correct the mistake immediately. Today's newspaper NIHON TO CHUGOKU carried statements by two textbook compilers who revealed how the Education Ministry distorted history through textbook screening.

Professor Yoshio Kojima of Nihon University said in his statement that in compiling the part of history concerning China he originally used the title "The Japanese Aggression Against China." However, he added, it was changed to the "Manchuria Incident" and "Shanghai Incident."

Another compiler, Shunichi Uno, said that the Education Ministry has never allowed him to use the term of "aggression" since he participated in the work eight or nine years ago.

He said the phrase "the 15-year war starting from the aggression in Manchuria" he used when compiling Japanese history textbooks for senior middle schools has been deleted.

ASAHI SHIMBUN pointed out today that in distorting history textbooks the Education Ministry revised the Japanese invasion not only of China and Korea but also of Southeast Asia, calling the invasion an "advance." In his "Advanced World History," Masao Nishikawa, associate professor of Tokyo University, has recorded the Japanese military maneuvers directed against Southeast Asia before Pearl Harbor. However, the censor at the Education Ministry demanded that the word "aggression" be reworded as "advance," arguing that "it cannot be regarded as aggression at that time."

A number of mass organizations have in the past two days issued statements or written letters to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, demanding rectification of the distorted history in the textbooks. A statement of the Japan women's congress said: "To cover up historical facts about the aggressive war with a view to making the people forget the sufferings inflicted by the war upon the Korean, Chinese and other Asian peoples can only be explained as a desire to launch aggression again." The statement demanded "immediate correction" of the distorted parts in the textbooks "so as to tell the younger generation about the true history."

The views of ordinary citizens on the distorted textbooks were reported today by TOKYO SHIMBUN which quoted a Tokyo housewife as saying that "children are entitled to know history in its truth. Those in power must not deprive them of their right. It won't be any different from the wartime education policy if education is conducted out of political considerations." The woman, reported TOKYO SHIMBUN, had taken her children to see the film "Aggression" which depicts the rape of Nanjing. A primary school teacher, Yiwabshi, appealed to parents and teachers to tell the children the historical truth from their own experience.

#### XINHUA Commentary

OW252032 Beijing XINHUA in English 2004 GMT 25 Aug 82

["Prompt and Opportune Decision Is Due Commentary by XINHUA Correspondent" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- The people in China and the rest of Asia, including Japan, are expecting a prompt decision on the part of the Japanese Government to correct its Education Ministry's mistakes in the textbook affair. The sooner and clearer the decision, the better.

A Japanese Government leader pledged on August 23 to draw up conclusions in a responsible manner, but he failed to specify concrete measures. This has drawn critical comments from the Japanese press, which points out that the Japanese leader failed to mention how and when to correct the mistakes and shunned a direct answer to the key issue of whether the war launched by Japan was aggression or not.



The Japanese leaders statement that this issue should be left to historians of the future generations has drawn fire from the Japanese press. YOMIURI SHIMBUN points out: "A dubious answer cannot solve the problem." NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN says the Japanese Government should not make repentance in words, but in a decision on when and how to take measures to solve the problem.

The Chinese people and public opinion are deeply resentful of the Japanese Government's attitude in evading the substance of the problem and making generalizations on the matter, especially the allegation that conclusions on the war should be left to historians of the future generations. People cannot but ask whether the Japanese Government has made up its mind and really wants to settle the problem. ASAHI SHIMBUN points out that the policy-makers in the Japanese Government are still trying to take a wait-and-see attitude.

The textbook issue is not only a fundamental problem involving education in Japan, but also a matter of principle having a direct bearing on Japan's relations with all Asian-Pacific countries that have suffered from Japanese militarism. The attempts of a handful of people in Japan to distort history at will and beautify and revive militarism in defiance of world public opinion have aroused condemnation from the people in Japan and all victimized countries. As a Japanese paper puts it rightly: "Japan's image in the world has suffered serious damages never known before." The Japanese Government's credibility at home has also suffered, says another paper.

In these circumstances, the Japanese Government can get out of the embarrassment only by awakening itself to the gravity of the matter, dropping the idea of trusting to luck, making a prompt decision and adopting effective measures. The time for a prompt and opportune decision is due.

#### JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL REPORTEDLY PLANS MONUMENT

OW240227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Nobusuke Kishi, who was declared an A-class war criminal by the Far East Military Tribunal after the Second World War, is now planning to build a "monument to the founding of the Manchurian state," according to press reports here today. This serves as another reminder that the soul of Japanese militarism which is aggressive by nature still refuses to make a bow.

A report in YOMIURI SHIMBUN said that a committee headed by Kishi, one time prime minister of post-war Japan, will raise 50 million yen for the monument which is to begin construction late next year at a graveyard in the Shizuoka Prefecture. Some people who were in leading positions in the puppet "Manchurian government," started planning the matter as early as a decade ago. A "promoters association" for the monument was formed in 1980 and a "construction association" was formally set up in February this year.

Kishi had served since 1936 as a leading official in the "Manchurian state" -- a puppet regime installed by Japanese militarism by force in northeast China -- and was known as one of the five masterminds in the "government."

Speaking of the monument, Kishi went so far as to defend the crimes committed by Japanese militarism, saying that the "Manchurian state" was set up with the aim of "creating an ideal state of five nationalities living in concord, in the utter absence of any colonial intent."

Tadayuki Furumi, another war criminal who ranked high in the puppet "Manchurian government," said that the establishment of Manchukuo "meant the establishment of an ideal state in the east and did not mean aggression at all."

Nobusuke Kishi and his like have also tried to take on some others in the executive committee for the founding of the monument. However, many of them refuse to comply.

According to YOMIURI SHIMBUN, Idachi Akio, whose name was put on the list of the "executive committee" said the Manchukuo should never be justified and he did not want to be a member of the committee.

#### BO YIBO MEETS JAPANESE CHILDREN'S SINGING GROUP

OW241357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met with a visiting Japan-China children's folk rhymes delegation from Japan here this afternoon. Led by well-known Japanese children's vocalist Fusako Amachi with Diet member Keizo Takahashi as adviser, the delegation of more than 70 members includes vocalists of children's folk rhymes, aged 8 to 17. Most of the children are from the hometown of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki -- Morioka in Iwate Prefecture. They will join the children's choir of China's central broadcasting station in performances.

After his meeting with the Japanese delegation, Bo Yibo joined the members for a group photo. He said he hoped that the young friends on the delegation will act as veterans do and keep Sino-Japanese friendship flourishing from generation to generation.

The visiting delegation arrived in Beijing August 22 as guests of the All-China Youth Federation.

#### ZHANG JINGFU MEETS JAPAN BANK DELEGATION

OW231300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met with a visiting delegation from the Japanese Tokai Bank Ltd. led by Shigemitsu Miyake, its chairman of the board of directors, here this morning. Zhang Jingfu told the Japanese bankers that, with the development of China's economy, business relations between the banking and financial circles of China and Japan would be expanded. He congratulated them on the inauguration of the Beijing office of the Tokai bank. Present was also Jin Deqin, president of the Bank of China.

#### JAPANESE PRESS PESSIMISTIC OVER NATIONAL ECONOMY

OW251856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 25 (XINHUA) -- "A marathon recession", "a hundred schools contend, but all are at a loss" -- these are the two expressions used by the Japanese press recently to describe the prospects of Japan's economy. The first expression means there is no end to the recession in sight, and the second suggests that while everybody is talking about the recession, no one is able to find a way out.

This pessimistic view regarding the Japanese economy is firstly based on the decline of export. Export trade of the country from April to June this year dropped by 4.1 percent compared with the same period of last year. The drop occurred mainly on such major commodities as machinery, electrical appliances and precision instruments.



Secondly, it is based on the shrinking capital investment. From April to June this year, investment in equipment in small and medium-sized enterprises was 2.4 percent less than that for the corresponding period of last year. Reduction in equipment investment in big enterprises is also under consideration. This has already discouraged orders for machinery (ships for civil service and power industry equipment excluded). Orders for machinery in June this year are 25.9 percent down from the previous month, and a further downward trend is expected for the next few months. Both export and capital investment had been the propellers of Japan's economy.

Moreover, domestic needs have been receding. A case in point is the home building industry. The number of newly built flats was 22 percent fewer in May and 1.9 percent fewer in June as compared with the corresponding months of last year. The attempt to boost domestic needs with public service spendings will not help much either.

The recession is marked by a large number of business failures. Last June alone saw 1,238 firms closed down, showing an increase of 0.5 percent over June of last year. The number of the unemployed in June reached 1.37 million or a rate of 2.48 percent, which was the worst record since 1956 for the country.

#### WEN MINSHENG FETES VISITING JAPANESE DIETMEN

OW251612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Communications Committee of the Japanese House of Representatives were guests of honor at a dinner given here this evening by Wen Minsheng, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications.

The delegation, which arrived earlier today, is being led by Kiyohi Mizuno, chairman of the Communications Committee of the House of Representatives.

In their toasts, Wen Minsheng and Mizuno looked forward to continued development of friendly cooperation in posts and telecommunications between the two countries.

Present were Yang Taifang, Chinese vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

#### BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION TO DPRK -- At the invitation of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee in the DPRK, the eight-member Heilongjiang Provincial good-will delegation headed by Deputy Governor Wang Jun left the province for the DPRK on 27 August. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 82 SK]

TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS DISCUSSIONS IN MALAYSIA

HK260224 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Aug 82 p 2

[By CHINA DAILY reporter]

[Text] A Chinese trade delegation is currently in Malaysia for discussions with the authorities, according to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

An official from the ministry said China would buy more goods from Malaysia, but declined to name specific items.

The delegation consists of four government trade officials and nine businessmen involved in the import and export of light industrial goods, cereals, textiles, and chemical products. They hope to meet a wide range of businessmen in Malaysia to promote trade between the two countries.

A Malaysian trade delegation visited China in May and talked with foreign trade officials about selling rubber, palm oil, timber and other products to China.

Earlier this year, China signed contracts worth an estimated \$7.58 million for the purchase of 61,400 cubic metres of timber and timber products.

AFP: HONG KONG'S FUTURE NOT DISCUSSED WITH UK

OW240120 Hong Kong AFP in English 2010 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 23 (AFP) -- China has not discussed the future of Hong Kong with London a month before British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's scheduled visit here, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said today. "The agenda for the talks has not been fixed," Mr Qian told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Mr Qian denied that the Chinese Government had developed any plan for the future of Hong Kong after Britain's lease on the colony's new territories, which comprise most of its land mass expires in 1997.

"What's happening is that a lot of people have material and financial interests in Hong Kong," he said.

Mr. Qian stressed, however, that Hong Kong "is part of Chinese territory" and is an "historical problem."

He reiterated the Chinese aim to reassert sovereignty over the territory while working to assure its continued prosperity.

BRIEFS

PLANT FOR PHILIPPINES -- Beijing, Aug 18 (XINHUA) -- A high-speed finishing mill for rolling steel rods, the first to be exported by China, is ready for shipment to the Philippines after undergoing successful trial operation in Taiyuan in late July. According to a spokesman of the Beijing iron and steel design and research institute, the mill, with a projected annual capacity of 130,000 tons, has been delivered to the Tianjin Harbor from the Shanxi capital. The mill is capable of turning out steel rods with diameters ranging from 5.5 to 10 millimeters. It is characterized by its good performance, high accuracy and convenience in operation, and safety in use. The mill is inclined 45 degrees to permit the bar to be rolled without twist. It is a joint product of the Beijing institute and the Taiyuan mining machinery plant. The spokesman said China had trial-produced a similar rod finishing mill in 1974. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 18 Aug 82 OW]

FRANCE ORDERS U.S. SUBSIDIARY TO SEND USSR PARTS

OW251732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, August 24 (XINHUA) -- The French Government decided Monday to requisition Dresser-France, a subsidiary of the U.S. Dresser-Industries, which refused to deliver the giant compressors ordered by the Soviet Union for its Siberian natural gas pipeline. Local newspapers described the decision as "a challenge to the United States."

The decision was made by French Minister of State for Research and Technology Jean-Pierre Chevenement. He said in a communique that Dresser-France "must deliver the ordered equipment to its customers in future and carry out the signed contracts."

Dresser-France shelved the production of giant compressors in compliance with the U.S. Government's ban on the sale of U.S. technology for the Soviet Siberian pipeline. But now ordered by the French Government, it must turn out 21 compressors for the pipeline as originally planned. The first three U.S.-designed compressors have been sent to the port of Le Havre and will be shipped to the Soviet Union Thursday.

The French Government decided on July 22 that it would not accept the U.S. decision on banning equipment supplies for the Soviet pipeline project and would honor its contracts with the Soviet Union. High-ranking U.S. Government officials were reportedly meeting today to find options in response to the French "challenge."

FRG URGES FULFILLMENT OF PIPELINE DEAL WITH USSR

OW251700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- The West German Government has urged West German firms involved in the Soviet transsiberian gas pipeline deal to fulfill their contracts, according to Bonn reports quoting an Economics Ministry spokesman yesterday.

The government has sent formal letters to all companies concerned to reaffirm its rejection of the U.S. embargo that West European firms should not supply the Soviet Union with turbines and other equipment produced under licenses from U.S. companies. The spokesman said the letters, signed by Economics Ministry State Secretary Dieter von Wuerzen, have been received by many West German firms concerned.

West Germany will be the biggest consumer of Siberian gas and one of the leading suppliers of credits for the scheme.

PORTUGUESE YOUTH DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING

OW211638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA) -- Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, gave a banquet today for a Portuguese youth delegation led by Rui Garcia de Oliveira, standing committee member of the Political Bureau of the Portuguese Centre Social Democratic Party and member of the parliament.

The delegation arrived here yesterday. It is made up of leading members of the youth organizations of the Centre Social Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Party. The guests will shortly leave here to tour Xian, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

POLISH INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS SOLIDARITY UNION

OW260835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Polish Minister of Internal Affairs Czeslaw Kiszczak in a television statement today warned the underground Solidarity union organizations that anyone creating street disturbances "will be punished."

The warning was directed at the call of the Solidarity "provisional national coordination committee" for demonstrations in Warsaw, Gdansk, Szczecin and other cities on August 31 to mark the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk accords. The statement said that the government "will never allow anyone to trample upon the interests of the state and people."

The Solidarity "coordinating committee" issued a "programmatic declaration" on July 28, calling for the organization of "universal underground resistance movements" and establishment of "underground communities" to fight the authorities.

Kiszczak said: "Nobody inside or outside the country should harbor the illusion" that "street disturbances in Poland can go with impunity." He said that the government "has sufficient and effective strength and means to guarantee peace and security" and "to shatter any counter-revolutionary attack on the socialist state."

He said that illegal acts or provocative steps will not help "those who sow unrest and hatred". "Their attempts to organize so-called underground communities will not succeed," he added.

The interior minister called on the people of all walks of life to support the government's effort for maintaining peace and order in the country, and demanded that all citizens "take a responsible attitude."

Another development today is that the socio-political committee of Poland met under the chairmanship of Vice-Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski to discuss the present situation. The meeting accused the "underground organization of the opposition" of using the second anniversary of the social accords to "oppose the authorities of the country and sabotage the stability of the society". The signing of the social accords had led to the founding of the Solidarity union.

The meeting said that acts against the state could only "delay the lifting of the martial law." The government "will not remain indifferent to the wild acts of the political enemy," and is ready to foil and attempts to disrupt public order, it said.

800 U.S. MARINES DISEMBARK IN BEIRUT 25 AUG

OW251313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 25 (XINHUA) -- Eight hundred U.S. Marines arrived at Beirut port in three warships escorted by a helicopter carrier and another vessel this morning as part of the multi-national peace-keeping force to oversee the Palestinian evacuation from Beirut. The U.S. Marines were deployed from the Beirut port to Fardan Street, west of the port, immediately after their landing.

FOURTH PALESTINIAN GUERRILLA GROUP EXITS BEIRUT

OW251730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, August 25 (XINHUA) -- A fourth group of 1,300 Palestinian guerrillas left the port of Beirut by ship yesterday for North Yemen via Cyprus, thus completing the first stage -- to depart by sea -- of the pullout plan.

As was planned, the second phase of the withdrawal move, evacuation by land to Syria through an international highway, was to start today. However, radio Israel reported this morning that owing to technical difficulties with the arrangements, the joint committee of the multinational force, Lebanon and Israel had scrapped the plan of overland withdrawal of the guerrillas by sea route instead, to the Latakia port of Syria.

Morris Draper, assistant of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, informed the commander of the Israeli Northern Military Division last night that the Palestinian side also hoped to continue the evacuation by sea.

HUANG HUA MESSAGE TO UN MARKS NAMIBIA DAY

OW251742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua today sent a message to Paul John Firmino Lusaka, president of the U.N. Council for Namibia, extending sincere solidarity with and firm support for the just struggle of the Namibian people.

The message reads: "On the occasion of Namibia Day, I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Government, our sincere and firm support to you and the U.N. Council for Namibia.

"The question of Namibia is now a major concern to Africa and the whole international community. The U.N. organizations, including the U.N. Council for Namibia, have made unswerving efforts for and useful contributions to the settlement of the Namibia question. In May this year, the extraordinary plenary meeting of the U.N. Council for Namibia adopted the declaration and programme of action on Namibia, which will certainly give greater impetus to the just struggle of the Namibian people.

"Over the past year, the Namibian People, led by Swapo and firmly supported by African states and the international community, have carried on their struggle in various forms and made new efforts for the cause of Namibia's independence. However, the South African authorities, obstinately sticking to their position of trying to prolong their control over Namibia, have carried out wanton suppression of the Namibian national liberation forces, intensified their efforts to foster puppets, and launched armed invasion into neighbouring countries and done their utmost to obstruct the implementation of the U.N. plans and resolutions for the independence of Namibia. As a result, the Namibia question remains unsolved till this day.

"The Chinese Government has consistently opposed and condemned the South African authorities racist policy and their illegal occupation of Namibia and opposed any outside interference in and sabotage of the Namibian people's cause of national independence. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support the struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation and independence, and the efforts of Swapo and the African states for the achievement of the independence of Namibia at an early date. We are convinced that the Namibian people will finally win their independence and liberation."

"Namibia Day" was declared by the U.N. Council for Namibia in August 1973 in commemoration of the beginning of armed struggle by the Namibian people on August 26, 1966, under the leadership of Swapo, against the colonial rule of the racist South African regime.

SUDAN REPORTS PLO TO REOPEN KHARTOUM OFFICE

OW251640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Khartoum, August 24 (XINJUA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) decided to reopen its office in Khartoum, chairman of a PLO delegation Zuhdi al-Judara said here yesterday, according to the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY.

Zuhdi al-Judara made this statement to reporters on his departure after his visit to the Sudan.

It was reported that the Sudan originally agreed to host 600 Palestinian fighters, but now it decided to receive 1,000 Palestinians, who were expected here late this month.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS MOZAMBIQUE, KENYA

OW080724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Maputo, August 7 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries left here today for Kenya after a week-long friendly visit to Mozambique. The Chinese delegation visited many places, including factories and the construction site of an agricultural project aided by China.

Zandamelo, a member of the Central Committee of the ruling Mozambique Liberation Front, yesterday met with all the members of the Chinese delegation and acquainted them with the current central tasks of the country. He also praised the friendship between the people of the two countries. Both sides expressed readiness to increase the exchange of friendly visits between them.



BAN YUE TAN COMMENTARY ON BUILDING COMMUNISM

OW251220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0045 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA) -- Issue No 16 of BAN YUE TAN magazine carries a commentator's article entitled "Communism Is Marching Forward in Practice -- Once Again Doing Away With the Theory That 'Communism Is Too Distant To Attain.'" The complete article reads as follows:

The communist movement has always developed by practice, not by empty talk. The communist movement was, has been and will be marching forward in practice.

Our party has developed from a communist group into the ruling party leading socialist New China. This is a great practice that no one can deny. This great practice has been carried out under the guidance of the communist ideological system, which was explained long ago by Comrade Mao Zedong in his work "On New Democracy." During the new democratic revolution, our party led all struggles and performed all its work under the guidance of communist ideology. All such struggles and work were component parts of the communist movement. It is for this reason that our party was firmer and more thoroughgoing than any other in fulfilling the tasks of the democratic revolution. For example, carrying out the agrarian revolution, waging the war of resistance against Japan, building the people's democratic regime in the base areas, implementing various new democratic policies, overthrowing the Chiang Kai-shek government and founding the People's Republic -- all these, although not directly building a communist society, were creating conditions for the realization of communism. As for carrying out socialist revolution and construction, these are the primary phases of building a communist society. The great Chinese PLA is a people's army founded and led by our party. Without the Communist Party's leadership, how could such great, historic struggles of the Chinese people have been waged -- the "1 August" uprising, smashing the Kuomintang troops' encirclement and suppression several times, the 25,000-li Long March, the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation? All revolutionary practice carried out by every loyal member of our party each day constitutes a small part of the great communist cause.

The communist movement covers a very long process. The communist movement not only during the initial stage of its development but even after the seizure of state power by the Communist Party does not indicate that the society has reached the stage in which the communist system is realized. During their lifetimes, Marx, Engels and even Lenin and Mao Zedong did not set about realizing communism, but none of them, after they became communists, ever doubted that they were struggling for the communist movement all their lives. As Engels pointed out long ago: Communism is first a movement. Therefore, communism should not be regarded only as a social system. The argument that "communism has not been tested in practice" and "communism is an illusion" is fantastic talk that is simply untenable.

Our party and we communists should observe and solve all social problems with communist ideology. The communist movement and communist practice are a movement and a code of behavior under the guidance of communist ideology. The communist system did not come from the sky, nor did it come into being spontaneously. Our party calls on the people to study Marxist-Leninist theories, carries out propaganda and education in communism among them, and unfolds the campaign to establish socialist spiritual civilization. All these are for the purpose of instilling communist thinking into the minds of the people so that they have revolutionary ideals and communist morality and promote communist practice. The internal strife of those 10 years has caused great damage to our party's work style and to the general mood of society, but a large number of new buds of communism are still emerging and growing every day among the broad masses of communists, CYL members and people and in our daily life. There are people of various trades and professions doing noble work for socialist construction day and night. There are heroes and model persons who dedicate themselves heart and soul to the defense of the motherland, to the heroic struggle to combat floods and provide disaster relief, and to diligent work in scientific laboratories and classrooms.

Are they "dreamers?" No. They are men of action waging a down-to-earth struggle for the realization of communism. Why do they quietly immerse themselves in hard work every day, every month and every year? Are they working for money, fame or high positions? No. They are working for socialist modernization and for the ultimate magnificent goal of realizing communism. They have a conviction that the victories of socialist modernization and the victories of communism cannot be won by waiting or by shouting slogans, that they are won only by working steadily and making solid progress. They know very well that the greatest disgrace in the world is the lifestyle of those parasites in society who are selfish, harm others to benefit themselves, idle about and lead a befuddled life, hoping to profit by others' toil.

Those having the conviction that communism will surely triumph can prove, both in theory and in practice, that the communist movement conforms to the people's interests and to the historical trend of the times. They unwaveringly make sacrifices themselves because they know that such sacrifices are meaningful and worthwhile and are the only way to win victory for the people.

History has reached a conclusion: Their thinking and deeds are correct. Before the liberation of our country, we defeated Japanese imperialism and overthrew the Kuomintang's reactionary rule by relying on communist thinking. Today we have established a socialist society. We still must rely on communist thinking to push the cause of socialism forward and to accomplish socialist modernization before the end of this century.

In the presence of the brilliant examples set by innumerable martyrs, heroes and model persons and in the presence of these lively embodiments of communist thinking, let us forever abandon the erroneous viewpoint that communism is "too distant to attain."

Without communist thinking, our great socialist motherland would not have had its past, nor would it have its present and future. Without communist thinking, our great socialist motherland could not have the beautiful things it has now, nor would our 1 billion people have light, hope and happiness.

#### OPPOSITION TO BOURGEOIS LIBERALISM TO CONTINUE

HK260645 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 33, 16 Aug 82 p 3

["Notes From the Editors" column by cultural editor Xin Xiangrong: "Cultural Exchanges With Foreign Countries"]

[Text] DOES CHINA'S CRITICISM OF BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION HAVE A NEGATIVE EFFECT ON ITS CULTURAL EXCHANGES WITH WESTERN COUNTRIES? [published in boldface]

Cultures of different nations always have interchanges and influence each other. True arts and science have become the common property of all the world's people. China's cultural exchanges with other countries, including those in the West, are aimed at promoting mutual understanding and friendship and drawing on the essence of foreign culture to speed up the development of its own socialist culture.

We do not indiscriminately reject foreign culture, nor do we blindly worship it.

Every country, oriental or Western, large or small, has its own traditional, distinctive culture. Each has elements that can appropriately be absorbed by other cultures and elements that other cultures must reject. Thus we are selective in our utilization of cultural aspects of other countries and are careful not to copy them mechanically. We utilize culture from abroad in the context of China's actual conditions and national traditions. Only thus can we gain from cultural exchanges with other countries in a way that will enrich and develop our own culture.



Similarly, we are analytical about Western culture. We welcome Western things that uphold the independence and freedom of the people and things that are beneficial to the people's bodies and minds and help promote scientific development. On the other hand, we do not allow any reactionary or obscene elements that erode our people's minds. We do not ban things that are still controversial or even things that strike a somewhat unhealthy tone so long as they are not reactionary or obscene. It is neither possible nor desirable to prevent people from having contact with erroneous things. On the contrary, people should be encouraged to analyse and discuss these things so that they can improve their ability to distinguish right from wrong. This is also our attitude towards our own culture.

The current struggle against bourgeois liberalization is indispensable for developing a new socialist culture in China. Those who advocate bourgeois liberalization blindly worship the West and are the trumpeters of bourgeois democracy; they want to introduce into China the entire Western political system, individualistic ideas (including single-minded pursuit of personal gain and money worship) and even Western cultural garbage. Such a tendency has emerged in China in the last few years. If it is not criticized and checked, it will jeopardize the promotion of socialist ethics and endanger our socialist cause.

Decadent bourgeois ideas from the West will unavoidably find their way into China with the increase of our exchanges with foreign countries. But these are not to be feared if we bear in mind the importance of the "anti-erosion" struggle and adopt appropriate measures. We should on no account abandon the policy of opening China to the outside world or our cultural exchanges with other countries, including Western countries. We will never return to the cultural obscurantism practised by Jiang Qing and her ilk.

We will never slacken our efforts to oppose bourgeois liberalization. The implementation of this policy will ensure the healthy development of China's cultural exchanges with other countries and enable China to absorb the essence of foreign culture in a still better way.

#### YU GUANGYUAN ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

HK251012 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Yu Guangyuan [0060 0342 6678]: "Scientific Research on Questions Concerning China's Economic and Social Development Strategies"]

[Text] In a socialist country, the economic and social development strategies are formulated and consequently implemented by this country's leading Marxist political party and by its central government which is responsible for managing state affairs. Up to now, it seems that no country has ever promulgated the strategies formulated for economic and social development in a special document. However, these strategies are usually specified in the country's planning and in the various significant measures adopted for the realization of the plans. In addition, they are usually expounded on and developed in the major documents of the party and the government. The situation in China is also like this.

Carrying out research and formulating a country's economic and social development strategies are tough and complicated scientific tasks. The scientists (including economists, social scientists and natural scientists) make use of their knowledge and ability to collect data from the various important aspects of the relevant strategies, carry out research, conduct discussions and give opinions, and provide the party and the government with scientific achievements. This is a social obligation that they undertake.

The Chinese scientists have been doing all this in the past year. They have seriously studied the problems involved, presented relevant overseas and domestic information, put forth enlightening questions and given certain valuable opinions. Research work in this respect is boundless. Research work over the past year or more has helped the scientists to clarify certain concepts, laying a preliminary foundation for research work in the future.

The majority of the scholars inside our country now advocate using the jargon of "economic and social development strategies." However, some people have doubts about this, thinking that the economic life is part of the social life and should not be put on the same level with social life. This view is reasonable. But if we change "economic and social development strategies" into "social development strategy" because of this, we will not be able to give prominence to the position of economic development. On the other hand, if we change it into "economic development strategy," we will not be able to attach importance to social problems other than economic problems. The jargon of "economic and social" is merely an abbreviation of "economic relations" and "social life and social relations other than economic relations," and is not detaching "economic relations" from "social relations." Such an expression is permissible in both Chinese and the Western languages.

Certainly, the jargon of "economic development strategy" should be affirmed, but its meaning should be narrowed. It is only a part, although the most dominant part, of the "economic and social development strategies." Special research can be carried out on this part, however, it cannot be used to replace "economic and social development strategies."

What the Chinese scientists are mainly studying now is not the general theories and principles for development strategies, but the current development strategies for China. Thus, the first question that they encounter is to clarify the fundamental characteristics of the Chinese development strategies.

Obviously, the "economic and social development strategies" that China needs are different in principle to the development strategies of the capitalist countries. They must accord with the nature of socialism and suit the demand for developing socialism. They are development strategies of a socialist nature. Thus, such strategies have the following fundamental characteristics: 1) This strategy must serve the purpose of improving the livelihood of the laborers and enhancing their happiness. This is determined by the nature of the socialist system. Although these words have always been spoken by bourgeois scholars and politicians, they are spoken either with good intentions or for the sake of fulfilling certain political demands. The strategic objective of "satisfying the people's needs" orally advocated by the bourgeoisie is determined by the nature of capitalism and is unrealistic. The ultimate goal of the strategies implemented by the bourgeois rulers is to protect the interest of the bourgeoisie itself. Only under the socialist system will the development goals really aim at promoting the happiness of the laboring masses. 2) The prescribed development goals of this strategy must be conducive to the consolidation of the socialist economy and the basic political system and must simultaneously bear the content of reforming the economic, political and administrative systems. This is because certain things which do not accord with giving play to the current productive forces and further developing the productive forces are bound to exist in the current systems. We will not be able to find better solutions to the social problems if no reform is carried out on them. In addition, these reforms are of great significance. 3) The implementation of this policy must rely on the superiority of the socialist system and practical efforts must be made in order to give play to such superiority. Only by so doing can a socialist country's economic and social life develop wholesomely and at a fast speed. 4) It is the laborers under the socialist system who function as the main body implementing this strategy. It is the Marxist party and the government under the leadership of the party who concentratedly represent their interests and will. Thus, the strengthening of the roles played by the party, the improvement of the laborers' political awareness and cultural and educational standards, and the development toward a higher degree of democracy in the state and social life provide fundamental guarantees for realizing the strategies. Capitalist countries often stress the roles played by education, science and culture in the development of a country's economic and social development. However, this is more meaningful in a socialist country where the laborers are the masters of the state and the society.

The "economic and social development strategies" demanded by China are certainly development strategies which accord with China's national conditions. China is a socialist country. This is the most fundamental national condition of China. We have mentioned this point before. However, this concept of China's national condition also includes other areas. If we say that in order to affirm the socialist nature of the development strategies for China the scientists only have to affirm and uphold the theory and principles of scientific socialism, then in order to make the Chinese development strategies accord with the national conditions of China, the scientists still have to summarize, from an enormous amount of materials concerning the Chinese national conditions, certain characteristics which play a decisive role in formulating the development strategies for China, and draw corresponding conclusions.

It is not easy at all to accurately and completely summarize the characteristics of Chinese national conditions which determine the development strategies. Thus, we can analyze this question from different angles and must distinguish between the most important and least important points. In order to affirm the characteristics of China, it is necessary to carry out research in making comparisons with foreign countries. However, this is not particularly difficult; the more difficult thing is to make an appropriate conclusion in actual practice. It is necessary to carry out more research concerning these questions. Here in this article, I only want to talk from an economic point of view about particular problems facing the research in Chinese development strategies.

First, China has a population of 1 billion people and is the most densely populated country in the world. The economic and social development strategies of a particularly big country are certainly different from the economic and social strategies of a medium-size or a relatively small country. Owing to the large size of the country, the characteristics of the development strategies involve various aspects. For instance, in two countries where the level of the productive forces (which can be judged by the per capita possession of machine tools, volume of electricity generated, transportation capacity and other means of labor and the average technical and cultural standards of the laborers) are roughly the same, the capacity of the larger country is greater than the smaller one. Thus, its capacity of fighting against natural disasters and overcoming difficulties is also greater, and is more superior to the smaller country when there is a need to concentrate great manpower and material power to promote certain things. On the other hand, the carrying out of a certain reform or the implementation of a certain policy or measure in a big country usually takes a longer time than that required by a smaller country because there are more levels between the central government and the grassroots organizations and because there is a greater chance that the situation varies in different localities. It is of course necessary to develop import and export trade in such big countries, but as far as production is concerned, the position of home markets in such big countries is more significant than that of smaller countries, and social demands should also be basically solved by production of such countries themselves. The necessity of establishing in such big countries an independent and complete system of the national economy which includes all departments is beyond doubt.

Second, the territory of China can be divided into two regions, the western region and the eastern region. The western region includes dry areas in the northwest and the frigid areas in Qinhai and Xizang, which account for 52 percent of the total area of the mainland, but the population there only accounts for 6 percent of the mainland's total population. The eastern region has a monsoon climate and accounts for 48 percent of the mainland's total area, but the population there accounts for 94 percent of the total population. Due to faster economic development and higher gross national product value in the eastern region, this region's gross national product occupies a great proportion in the country's gross national product, exceeding its population proportion. This situation means that we must consider the questions from two angles.

First, since the economic development of the densely populated eastern region plays a decisive role in the whole country's economic development, we must rely primarily on this region to promote the national economy. Thus, it is necessary to consider the question of economic development strategies in accordance with the characteristics of this region such as a large population, limited land (particularly arable land) and a high economic and cultural standard. The conclusions drawn from these are being affirmed one by one. For instance, we must make full use of each inch of land in this region, including making better use of hilly areas, water surfaces and odd pieces of land, produce more foodstuffs and raw materials for industry and vigorously develop the processing industry of the native products and agricultural services business; we must develop labor-intensive industries and agriculture and develop various knowledge-intensive trades; we must attach importance to developing various service businesses; we must further improve this region's economic, technical and cultural standard; and so on.

Second, since there is a vast unexploited area in the western part of China, and since the rich natural resources (in particular mineral resources) there have not been utilized, we should see that the existence of this piece of unexploited land is of great strategic significance in the development, and in particular, the long-term development of the Chinese economy. Currently, while carrying out research in giving full play to the roles of the eastern region, we must simultaneously carry out research in the exploitation of the western region and study how to integrate the building of the eastern and western regions.

Third, economic and technical development in various regions in China are obviously unbalanced. Such an imbalance exists both in relatively developed regions and undeveloped regions, between certain cities along the shore such as Shanghai and in other large and medium-size cities in the hinterland, between large and medium-size cities in the hinterland and the townships in the localities and between urban and rural areas. This situation determines the strategic significance of economic cooperation and technical transformation. We must utilize and give play to this potential to develop the economy of the undeveloped regions and consequently bring about a great development in the whole of China. Here the significant meaning of further improving the economic and technical levels of advanced regions is also contained. Only by so doing can we enable the backward regions to incessantly obtain technical benefits which have been transferred from advanced regions. Owing to the fact that cities are the centers of the neighboring regions (of course the role of many large cities greatly exceeds the role of the regions), as far as improving the economic and cultural levels of the vast rural areas is concerned, urban construction plays a very important role.

Fourth, of the total population of 1 billion people in China, 80 percent live in the rural areas. The changes of the economic life of the rural population -- including production, distribution, exchange and consumption -- seriously affect the whole socialist economic construction cause in China. The economic development of the rural areas, as the supply bases of agricultural products used as raw materials for industries such as the foodstuff industry, provides a guarantee for the development of the industrial cities in all of China. As far as this area is concerned today, there are great potentials. In accordance with their long-term accumulated experience and knowledge, the Chinese workers, peasants and science workers have created effective methods and measures for producing more products by making full use of land. Many new methods are still under study. However, only by implementing the measures which have been decided can we greatly increase social wealth in this respect. Simultaneously, the rural areas are the biggest markets for China's industrial products. If the average income of the 800 million rural inhabitants is increased by 1 yuan each month, the purchasing power will be increased by 9.6 billion yuan each year. Therefore, in order to develop our country's national economy, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of the rural areas. It is necessary to attach great importance to construction of rural areas in the course of socialist construction. Each production measure which can generally increase the income of the rural inhabitants should have great importance attached to it.



Fifth, in short, when compared with other developed countries, the technical level of China is still far behind. It saves much time and labor to make use of the existing technology than to start inventing and creating from the very beginning. Marx has said that Newton spent much time in discovering the binomial theorem, but the lower secondary form students now only have to spend one lesson to learn them. There is a great difference between them. The gap between Chinese technology and foreign technology enables China to have a chance to make use of foreign advanced technology to develop its domestic economy. A weak point in our country is that we are comparatively more backward than foreign countries. But this can be interpreted from another angle as an advantageous condition for developing the economy of China.

Simultaneously, the current international situation is also conducive to importing advanced foreign technology into China. Upholding the open-door policy is an important constituent of China's development strategies. Certainly, as a big socialist country, China must adhere to the fundamental spirit of maintaining independence and self-reliance and keeping the initiative in her own hands. Self-reliance and the open-door policy do not discriminate against each other. As Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in the government work report entitled "China's Economy and Development Principles:" "We should use our domestic resources in the first place and international resources in the second; we should develop our domestic market in the first place and our role in the world market in the second; and we should master two skills, that of domestic economic management and that of foreign trade and economic exchange." The demands put forth in this report, generated from the principle of simultaneously implementing the open-door policy and upholding self-reliance, are included in our country's economic and social development strategies.

So far we have only discussed the problem from the economic aspect. The development of the relationship between the socialist life and society beyond the economic scope also embodies very rich content, part of which is also of strategic importance. For example, the building of socialist spiritual civilization is not only an important aspect of socialist construction but also an important aspect which must be taken into consideration when working out the economic and social development strategy. As everybody knows, spiritual civilization consists not only of the scope and level of the development of education, science, culture, arts, public health, and physical culture, but also of the direction and level of the development of sociopolitical thinking and ethics. The building of material civilization is the basis of spiritual civilization; whereas the building of spiritual civilization may exert a tremendous influence on the building of material civilization. Over the last few years, the strategic significance of the building of spiritual civilization, such as the development of education, science and so on, has been repeatedly emphasized; and people's understanding has been greatly improved. However, this viewpoint remains one which still needs to be studied, elaborated and emphasized. The "education" which I mention here includes the general improvement of the cultural standard and intellectual level, as well as the enhancement of socialist ideological consciousness and moral standard. And the "science" which I mention here includes various scientific fields such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology and various technological branches such as industry, agriculture, medical science and so on, as well as various social sciences such as economic science, political science, administrative science and so on. And, above all, upholding, developing and popularizing Marxism is the core of the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. To put forth the problem of spiritual civilization in the way we do is a pioneering undertaking in world history. I hold that regarding the problem of spiritual civilization as an important problem of the socialist development strategy is a brand new idea in the development of strategic research.

The concept of "economic and social development strategy" comprises the strategic goal, strategic guideline, measures to be taken to fulfill the strategic goal, and so on. Therefore, today, when studying the Chinese socialist economic and social development strategy, we cannot ignore the current development stage of the Chinese economy and the tasks it faces today in the early 1980's. Over a certain period in the future, we will still have to carry on implementing the eight-character principle of readjustment, reform, reorganization and upgrading. With regard to the present economic situation and the direction of economic construction, Premier Zhao Ziyang has already given a detailed exposition in the government work report made at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress last year. More concrete plans will be formulated in China's Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Strategy here simply means schemes of great significance which have an important bearing or even a decisive influence on the overall situation. Since different scopes have different "overall situations," there will naturally be different strategies within different scopes. The "economic and social development strategy" we mean here denotes the general strategy of a nation. And each sector and each area may and should have its own strategy. For example, those strategies which belong to various sectors include industrial development strategy, agricultural development strategy, science and technological development strategy, external economic relations development strategy, and so on; while those strategies which belong to various areas include development strategies for a certain zone, a certain province, or a certain municipality. For a certain sector or a certain area, these matters may have an important bearing on their own overall situation. Therefore, they may be regarded as strategic problems. However, a matter which has an important bearing on the overall situation for a sector or an area may turn out to be a matter of partial importance for the whole country. They are only integral parts in the nationwide economic and social development strategy, and strategies of partial importance under the guidance of the general strategic ideology. Of course, the whole is always composed of integral parts; and the whole will no longer exist if the integral parts do not exist. The whole economic and social development strategy has to be substantiated and complemented with many partial strategies like these. Therefore, when discussing the economic and social development strategy of a country, we usually and naturally have to extend our discussion to these strategic matters of partial importance. But we will just skip them here. (This is the notes from a lecture which the author gave in Hong Kong this year.)

#### CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION REFLECTS READJUSTMENT

OW220110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA) -- In implementing the policy of readjusting the national economy in our country, capital construction is a focal point. A large amount of data provided by the State Economic Commission, the State Statistical Bureau and other departments show that after more than 3 years' readjustment, the capital construction front in our country has experienced major changes in four aspects:

1. The over-extended scale of construction has been curtailed. At the end of 1978, before the readjustment policy was implemented, 1,624 large and medium-sized projects were under construction in the country, and more than 140 billion yuan would have been required to complete all these projects, far beyond our national capabilities. By the end of 1981, after 3 years of readjustment, the number of large and medium-sized projects under construction was 663, a reduction of 961 projects, cutting investment by more than 55 billion yuan in 3 years.

2. The orientation of investment has become more rational. This is manifest mainly in two areas: First, the proportion of investment in nonproductive construction has increased, and that in productive construction has dropped.

The proportion of investment in nonproductive construction to serve the people increased from 17.4 percent in 1978 to 41.2 percent in 1981. In the past 3 years, houses with a total floor space of 223 million square meters have been completed, equivalent to 30 percent of the floor space of houses built in the first 29 years after the founding of the People's Republic. A large number of school buildings, hospitals and municipal public utilities have also been completed. Second, the proportion of investment in light industry has increased, and that in heavy industry has dropped. In capital construction investment, the proportion for light industry increased from 6.1 percent in 1978 to 10 percent in 1981, and the proportion for heavy industry dropped from 50.9 percent in 1978 to 40.3 percent in 1981.

3. Investment results have begun to improve. The proportion of capital construction projects that are completed and turned over to users within a year has increased, from 74.3 percent in 1978 to 86.7 percent in 1981, the highest level since 1966.

4. Construction of key projects has been accelerated. In the past 3 years, 289 large and medium-sized projects have been completed and put into operation, and 737 single-item projects have been completed.

The departments concerned pointed out that through readjustments, remarkable achievements have been made on the capital construction front in our country. However, to consolidate the achievements, it is still necessary to continue to keep the overall scale of construction under control and to make overall arrangements for capital construction and renovation and transformation of existing facilities to strike an overall balance. At the same time, the problem of the long construction cycle has yet to be solved, and investment returns still are far below our past best records. All this awaits the capital construction departments' adopting effective measures and finding solutions.

#### CHANG JIANG HANDLES GREATER FOREIGN TRADE

OW251305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Wuhan, August 25 (XINHUA) -- The Yangtze River, China's largest waterway, carried 725,000 tons of foreign trade cargo between January and July, 106 percent more than in the same 1981 period, according to the Yangtze River Navigation Administration.

Of this, export cargo was 422,000 tons, an increase of 143 percent; and import cargo, mainly metallic ore, 303,000 tons, up 69 percent. Export cargo includes petroleum, cement, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, light industrial products and native produce.

Cargo shipped to Hong Kong exceeded 200,000 tons, half of the total export volume, the administration said.

So far, eight ports have opened to foreign trade cargo transport along the Yangtze in the provinces of Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan and Sichuan. Through these ports, local goods for export can be shipped directly to other countries instead of being transshipped at Shanghai harbor, or going to rail to Hong Kong.

Along with these ports, six shipping companies have been set up to handle the imports and exports of the areas along the Yangtze. They have opened shipping routes from the river to Hong Kong, Japan and Southeast Asian countries.

In addition, branches of the Chinese Ocean Shipping Agency and the Chinese Ocean Shipping Tally Company have been established at some ports. They currently handle foreign trade transport only for Chinese ships.

PLA DIRECTIVE ON EVALUATING ADVANCED UNITS

OW26031d Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0148 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Aug (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department has recently issued a directive to all units to evaluate advanced units and advanced individuals in fostering socialist spiritual civilization. The directive calls on all units, commanders and fighters to launch the "double advanced" activities in a deepgoing, sustained and effective way.

The directive says: Since the all-army political work meeting in January of this year called for launching mass activities for advanced units and advanced individuals in fostering socialist spiritual civilization ("double advanced" activities for short), a movement has begun throughout the army to learn from, catch up with and create the advanced.

The directive explains in detail the purpose and significance of promoting socialist spiritual civilization in the army. It says that army building in the new historical period means building ours into a strong, modernized, regularized and revolutionary army. To attain this objective, it is necessary to train soldiers with high political consciousness, advanced military concepts and a higher level of modern scientific and technological knowledge; to gradually equip it with fine modern weapons and equipment as our country's four modernizations progress; to start scientific formation as required by modern weaponry, equipment and modern warfare; to conduct strict training, implement all decrees and regulations, tighten discipline and satisfactorily put the right men behind the right weapons. This is the central task and common goal of the whole army.

The directive says: One fundamental guarantee for adhering to the four basic principles and realizing the four modernizations is to achieve a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. This is also the main content and fundamental guarantee for building a modernized, regularized and revolutionary army. Generally speaking, to build socialist spiritual civilization means having ideals, stressing ethics and observing discipline. The nucleus is having ideals. This requires us to arm our cadres and fighters with the scientific theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and communist concepts so that they can enhance their political consciousness, foster the communist world outlook, strengthen their confidence in realizing communism, foster communist ethics, tighten the revolutionary discipline, resist the influence of capitalist ideas, keep to the firm and correct political orientation of our army building and preserve the proletarian nature of our army and the intrinsic quality of the People's Army. At the same time, it requires us to raise the cultural, scientific, technological, tactical and physical fitness level of our cadres and fighters so that they can master and operate modern weapons and equipment. Proposed on the basis of the party Central Committee's instruction on promoting socialist spiritual civilization and in consideration of the characteristics of our army, the slogan of "have ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; stress soldiers' appearance, courtesy and discipline; and fear neither hardship, nor bloodshed and sacrifices," that is, the slogan of "four haves, three stresses and two fearnots," fully embodies our army's fine tradition and the army building needs in the new historical period.

Regarding the basic contents of the "double advanced" activities and the evaluation bases and methods, the directive says that the basic contents of the "double advanced" activities and the bases for evaluation are the "four haves, three stresses and two fearnots." To better suit the practical conditions of different units, divisions and regiments may emphasize some particular implementation requirements in light of their education and training conditions, preparedness against war and other tasks and main problems to be solved. At present, the "double advanced" activities are to be conducted at conducted at basic-level units and among individuals below the company level or units equivalent to the company level. To evaluate the advanced, it is necessary to proceed from the practical condition, stress the results and select easy requirements.



RENMIN RIBAO FEATURES YOUNG AIR FORCE PILOTS

HK251236 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO In Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Feature by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Yan Wu [7051 0710], Zhang Wanlai [1728 8001 0171], Wang Lisheng [3769 4539 3932] and Li Ciyang [2621 2945 5235]: "A Generation of Proud Flyers -- Notes on the Air Force Congress on Building Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Leading comrades of the PLA Air Force gave a report at the congress of the PLA Air Force advanced elements in promoting socialist spiritual civilization on the gratifying achievements scored in the past year or so. The following figures are conspicuous:

A total of 2,408 advanced companies and groups and more than 45,000 advanced elements have emerged in the air force in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

A total of 18,529 units and more than 202,000 individuals have rendered meritorious services and have been awarded for their efforts.

As people are already aware, there has also emerged a new situation in the building of the air force:

The number of A-type regiments, which are the main symbols of the principal fighting force of the air units, has doubled in the record year.

The achievements scored by the air units in shooting and bombing have broken all previous records.

Techniques and tactics of the airborne forces, antiaircraft units, radar, ground-to-air guided missile forces, and other ground forces have surpassed the previous highest records in history.

The maneuverability in battles has been unprecedentedly raised and flight safety is among the world's best.

This is indeed an excellent situation. It is a brilliant record made by the broad masses of cadres and fighters of the air force in stepping up the building of the air force since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

To do an excellent job, an excellent mental attitude is indispensable. One must have soaring aspirations and the courage to dedicate one's life.

On the airfield, people were looking up at the sky with bated breath. A high-speed fighter dropped down swiftly like a shooting star from the altitude of 18,000 meters to 5,000 meters, at a speed of 80-100 meters per second.

This was a new-type fighter designed and made in our country, which was being flight-tested by Li Shaofei, a pilot. At an altitude of 18,000 meters, Li Shaofei made a control operation. Unexpectedly, two engines stopped working at the same time. He tried to start the engines several times, but failed. At this critical moment, if he bailed out and abandoned the plane, he would be safe. However, he did not hesitate to protect the plane, a fruit of scientific research, at the risk of his life. When the plane dropped to an altitude of 4,500 meters, he tried a fifth time, and this time he succeeded.

It is sometimes dangerous to drive a car or walk, not to mention at high altitudes and in a high-speed flight. It is even more dangerous in a test flight. However, Li Shaofei never thought of his personal safety. He has been fighting on this post for nearly 10 years. He is very proud of himself, for he has tested all types of fighters designed and made in our country. He should be proud, because his spirit of utter devotion to duty has conquered all hardships and difficulties. In the more than 300 test flights he has made, he has been in trouble seven times because of stalled engines. He thus gathered some scientific data, which were difficult to get, at the risk of his life, and made outstanding contributions to the modernization of the People's Air Force and the development of China's aviation undertakings.

Now, on the rostrum of the congress, Li Shaofei, with his Buyi-accent Mandarin, was telling the representatives about his aspirations and resolution. He said: "Flying is a profession for warriors. A test flight is a science. What a pilot needs is the spirit of fearing no dangers. In order to make the most advanced planes, I will fly at any risk."

Both at and after the congress, the representatives were joyfully talking about the glad tidings woven from ideals and wisdom.

Hundreds of treatises on modern aerial combat and air force training have been written and new tactics and new methods to conquer the enemy have been created one after another.

By boldly transforming the conventional training methods, the air units have achieved a faster speed over the past 4 years or so in training new pilots, a speed which is 3 times faster than the previous ones.

In order to guarantee the flights, the ground crews have swiftly changed the backward situation in the checking and maintenance of planes. Modern electronics and radio equipment have gradually been popularized within the air force and efficiency has been raised by 100 percent.

Thousands of scientific research and innovation achievements have been made in improving the existing equipment and testing new planes.

Explorations are being made in order to realize the ideals and to strive for a higher altitude.

Gao Ruxun, one of the best aerial shooters, whose skill in aerial firing was already outstanding long ago, has, however, taken his achievements as starting points for further progress -- striving to seize the "crown" of aerial firing in the whole army. He found that there was something not so reasonable, accurate and scientific in the experiences summed up by our predecessors and made up his mind to challenge some authoritative textbooks and the conventional firing methods which had been used for a long time. He made up his mind to blaze a new trail which had never been followed by our predecessors. He felt that he did not have enough mathematics knowledge and went to study at a university which was several hundred li away. In order to seek the best way in controlling operations, he often spent several hours at a time in the control cabin or in the practice cabin. He often concentrated on the calculation of mathematical formulas. Sometimes he even forgot his meals and then suddenly returned to the present when his wife beat his bowl, as if he was awakening from a dream.

Gao Ruxun first made three innovations in the conventional method of ground-target firing. The first time when he tried the new method, he scored excellent achievements which broke the best record in the air force at that time. He continued making explorations and created entirely new methods which were unprecedented in the history of ground-target firing. In a shooting competition held by the air force, Gao Ruxun made specially good achievements among the many outstanding shooters. The average hitting accuracy in his six shots broke the record set by the Chinese Air Force and also surpassed the best records set by some European and American advanced countries.

The modernization of the People's Air Force requires ideals, aspirations and the spirit of daring to explore. Now in the air force the study of modern science and technology has become a conscious practice of the commanders and fighters. Thousands upon thousands of cadres and fighters are studying very hard on their respective posts. Various forms of schools, such as television schools, evening schools, correspondence schools, training classes, lectures on science and technology, and so on and so forth, have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. The cultural and scientific and technological level of the entire army has been greatly raised.

The People's Air Force is advancing forward in the course of exploration, striving for flight at a new altitude.

Please read the following material, which was printed and distributed at the congress: Once when an air force pilot visited a European country with a Chinese delegation, he tried to pilot a first-rate fighter which he had never seen before. Soon after a short preparation was made, his plane shot into the sky. Some foreign pilots were very much surprised and asked: "How many pilots who are as skillful as you are do you have in your country?" He replied: "I am only an ordinary pilot. There are many like me in our country."

Today, there are thousands upon thousands of skillful pilots in the People's Air Force, comprising more than 20 nationalities in our country. Most of them are young people. Being brought up by the party and under the care of the veterans, they are soaring to great heights in the blue sky over our motherland.

In the leading bodies at various levels in the air force, more and more young cadres have taken up command posts. They have become the backbone of the air force, and are examples in peacetime training and are capable of leading the groups to fight in wartime.

Of the first-rate pilots in the air force, 80 percent are young pilots who have completed training on difficult subjects and are the main strength of the People's Air Force.

In many airports, a slogan catches the eyes: "What have you done for the modernization of the air force?" The slogan means duties. It is out of this high sense of responsibility that the pilots of the younger generation have overcome all obstacles and are flying side by side and competing with each other in the sky.

Liu Jian, a young Tibetan pilot and the descendant of a serf, who always has his duties in mind and has strictly tempered himself, has become an outstanding pilot capable of flying in all weather. He is called "an eagle on the snowy mountain." At this congress he said with emotion: "We Tibetan pilots are representatives of our nationality. We have taken off. Our nationality has taken off."

With its fighting posture, the younger generation of the People's Air Force has made brilliant achievements for the modernization of the air force and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

#### HUANG HUA AT FESTIVITIES FOR FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

OW251558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Culture today and yesterday gave film shows and cocktail parties here for diplomatic envoys and officials and their wives and representatives of some international organizations in Beijing.

Accompanying the guests were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi.

The color feature film "The Game Yet To Finish," co-produced by Chinese and Japanese film studios, was shown.

#### WAN LI STRESSES WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION

OW242357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Report by XINHUA and Central People's Broadcasting Station reporters]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA) -- The fourth national work conference on water and soil conservation ended in Beijing on 22 August after 6 and 1/2 days in session. While receiving participants in the conference, Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, pointed out: All localities must implement the "Regulations on Water and Soil Conservation" promulgated by the State Council to the letter and resolutely stop any acts which damage water and land resources.

Comrade Wan Li said: To do a good job in water and soil conservation, it is necessary to step up propaganda and education in order to raise people's understanding and consciousness in protecting the water and land environment. Particular efforts should be made to raise leading cadres' understanding and level of scientific knowledge. The key question now is to strengthen leadership. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should assign a responsible cadre to take charge of water and soil conservation, environmental protection and land management.

Comrade Wan Li called on all localities to step up investigation and study, summarize experiences and lessons and do a good job in overall planning. Particular efforts should be made in tackling problems in areas that are most harmful to the national economy and people's livelihood. Every province, municipality, autonomous region, area, country and enterprise should have its main projects in this regard, as well as every commune, production brigade and team.

Comrade Wan Li particularly stressed: Those who damage water and land resources must be punished and the responsibility of their leaders should be investigated. Examples of harnessing water and land resources should be commended and popularized.

The national work conference on water and soil conservation, sponsored by the national coordinating group for water and soil conservation, particularly discussed and studied the questions of implementing the "Regulations on Water and Soil Conservation" and soil erosion. The conference held: Water and soil conservation is the lifeblood of construction in mountainous areas, an important measure for harnessing rivers and an important content of land management. This is a major concern which has a bearing on our posterity.

To guide water and soil conservation throughout the country, the State Council established a coordinating group consisting of personnel from the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the Ministry of Forestry in May of this year. At the conference, Qian Zhengying, leader of the coordinating group and minister of water conservancy and power, summarized experiences and lessons in water and soil conservation over the past 30 years. She pointed out: Problems in water and soil conservation were once tackled at scattered points, but now such problems are tackled in a comprehensive way in small river basins. Initial results have been achieved in this regard. However, under the "leftist" influence, setbacks were encountered in water and soil conservation in the past. The soil erosion problem in large areas was not solved and soil erosion caused by reclaiming land or planting grass by destroying forests occurred time and again. Therefore, it is a most urgent task at present to resolutely protect water and land resources, prevent damage to them and strictly enforce the legal system.

This conference also discussed relevant policies, laid down measures and decided to tackle problems in water and soil conservation in the following eight major areas of the country: the Wuding, Huangfu and Sanchuan Rivers in the Huang He, Gansu Province's Dingxi County, Liu He in the Liao He valley, the upper reaches of the Yongding River in the Hai He, Jiangxi Province's Xingguo County and the reservoir area of the key water control project at the Gezhouba Dam along the Chang Jiang.

#### YUAN BAOHUA VIEWS ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION

0W210617 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA) -- The national leading group for enterprise consolidation today held a meeting to exchange views on the situation in enterprise consolidation. In his speech at the meeting, Yuan Baohua, head of the leading group and vice chairman of the State Economic Commission, emphatically pointed out that in enterprise consolidation, attention should now be paid to grasping the key question of consolidating leading bodies.



Yuan Baohua said: New developments have been made in enterprise consolidation since the national forum on enterprise consolidation. The current main task in this work is to consolidate enterprise leading bodies, to improve the economic responsibility system and to consolidate labor organization; and the key in this regard is to consolidate leading bodies. It is necessary to consolidate leading bodies in accordance with the requirement for cadres to be revolutionized, knowledgeable, professional and younger. Only thus will it be possible to smoothly carry out other tasks in enterprise consolidation. Consolidating leading bodies mainly means selecting and promoting educated young cadres with political consciousness and pioneering spirit to leading bodies. In handling this matter, there often are tremendous ideological and practical obstructions. However, there are also a large number of "sensible persons" among workers and staff members. The question now is that leading cadres at all levels should have a correct understanding of the consolidation of enterprise leading bodies and conscientiously implement the party's policy toward intellectuals.

At the meeting, Yuan Baohua also set three specific requirements for enterprise consolidation.

Combine work at key points with that in all areas. In enterprise consolidation, experience should first be gained in making a breakthrough at key points in order to open up a new prospect and promote this work in all areas. Enterprises are to be consolidated by stages and in groups in terms of making arrangements for work and adopting work methods by leading organs. As far as enterprises in all areas are concerned, there is no provision for a second group of enterprises to start consolidating itself only after the first group has been consolidated. All enterprises, both those at key points and those in all areas, should start consolidating themselves at the same time in light of the requirements set forth in the party Central Committee's relevant documents. Enterprises in all areas should overcome their wait-and-see mentality and keep pace with the consolidation work.

There should be a time limit for the first group of enterprises to be consolidated. We must be determined to effectively consolidate the first group of enterprises this year so that they will achieve noticeable, better economic results. On the condition that the quality of the consolidation work is ensured, all departments and areas should redouble their efforts to carry out this task. They must not do a substandard job, turn enterprise consolidation into mere formality or be dilatory in carrying out this task.

Various departments should set concrete standards for checking and accepting consolidated enterprises as well as concrete standards for "six-good enterprises" before the end of September this year in order to create conditions for checking and accepting the first group of consolidated enterprises.

#### ZHOU YANG ATTENDS URBAN SCULPTURE SYMPOSIUM

OW220950 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Aug (SINHUA) -- A national symposium on urban sculpture planning, which ended today in Beijing, held out good prospects for our country's cities: Various artistic sculptures will appear on streets and buildings and in squares and parks in our major cities in 8 to 10 years and urban construction will blossom in radiant splendor.

The national symposium on urban sculpture planning, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Culture and the Chinese Artists Association, was the first of its kind held since the founding of the PRC. More than 50 noted sculptors, architects and gardening experts from Beijing, Guangdong, Sichuan, Liaoning, Shanghai, Tianjin, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Anhui and other provinces and municipalities and from the PLA as well as responsible comrades of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection attended the symposium.

Those attending the symposium pointed out: With the continuous development of socialist urban and rural construction, we should bring the role of artistic sculptures into full play, include artistic urban sculptures in our urban construction plans and gradually create sculptures of fairly high ideological and artistic standard. This is necessary for building socialist ethics and useful in increasing international contacts and developing tourism.

After earnest discussions the symposium decided to launch pilot projects at some selected sites in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Guangdong, Sichuan, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hubei, Fujian, Heilongjiang and other provinces and municipalities.

The symposium opened on 17 August and ended on 21 August after 5 days in session. Zhou Yang, Zhou Weizhi, Xie Beiyi and other leaders concerned attended and addressed the symposium.

#### CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS HANDICRAFT COMPETITION

OW220051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Aug (XINHUA) -- The second national evaluation of handicraft art products for the "one-hundred-flowers prizes" has been concluded and announced today. Seven products received gold cup prizes, 13 products received silver cup prizes and 57 products received outstanding design prizes. In addition, 38 products were named as outstanding products of the Ministry of Light Industry.

The State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Light Industry made a decision last year to award the "one-hundred-flowers prizes" as part of the quality prizes of the state. State Councillors Chen Muhua and Zhang Jingfu viewed and inspected the prize-winning handicraft arts products before the announcement of the results of the evaluation.

#### LI DESHENG HEADS ENDEMIC DISEASE CONTROL GROUP

OW251015 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has made new achievements in the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases. The party and the government attach great importance to the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases. In recent years, Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau and head of the leading group for the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases under the CPC Central Committee, has successively visited people in various endemic disease areas, covering 12 communes in 11 counties in Nei Monggol, Jilin, Liaoning and Heilongjiang. He has promoted the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases.

Currently, China has consolidated and enhanced its achievements in basically bringing the plague among humans under control after many years. It has also controlled the plague among ground squirrels and rats, the major source of plague germs. Brucellosis, which once spread to large areas, has been brought under control. Of the affected counties, 67 percent have met the control standard, the rate of acute cases and mortality from Keshan disease has dropped to an all-time low. Iodine salt has been popularized in 95 percent of the endemic goiter areas and 12 million goiter patients have been cured.

#### BO YIBO AWARDS LEUKEMIA-STRICKEN MODEL YOUTH

OW240217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- Zhong Hua, 18, who in spite of leukemia keeps on studying and helping others, today was named an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Youth League by the league's Central Committee.

At a ceremony in Beijing's "February Seventh" theater attended by 1,200 high school students, she received a certificate and history books from State Councillor Bo Yibo and the committee's Secretary Han Ying.

Addressing the ceremony, Chen Haosu, another leading member of the committee, appealed to the country's 47 million league members to learn from Zhong Hua and foster a communist ideal and outlook on life.

RENMIN RIBAO ON LIAO ZHONGKAI, KMT-CPC TIEUP

HK250451 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Shang Mingxuan [1424 2494 6513] and Wang Xuezhuan [3769 1331 8369]: "Liao Zhongkai and the First KMT-CPC Cooperation" -- materials cited in this article are from "Works of Liao Zhongkai" published by Zhonghua Bookstore and "Biography of Liao Zhongkai" by Shang Mingxuan]

[Text] The first KMT-CPC cooperation from 1924 to 1927 vigorously promoted the development of the Chinese revolution. Because of the cooperation of the two parties, the great anti-imperialist and antifeudalist revolution, which was unprecedented in China's history, was successfully launched.

In the first KMT-CPC cooperation jointly established by Dr Sun Yat-sen and the Communist Party, Liao Zhongkai made indelibly important contributions. Liao Zhongkai, whose name was Enxu and who had the alias Yibai, was born on 23 April 1877 in San Francisco in the United States into the family of a common overseas Chinese merchant, a native of Yuiyang County, Guangdong Province. Having witnessed, since he was a child, the miserable suffering of the powerless Chinese who were bullied and humiliated by the imperialists, strong patriotic democratic thoughts emerged in his mind. Beginning in 1903, he unswervingly and loyally followed Dr Sun Yat-sen in seeking independence and liberation for the Chinese nation. He performed a great many meritorious deeds for the people in his long revolutionary career, the most brilliant chapter of which was his utter devotion to the KMT-CPC cooperation.

Capable Assistant of Dr Sun Yat-sen in Reorganizing the KMT

The realization of the first KMT-CPC cooperation was symbolized by the reorganization of the KMT. The reorganization of the KMT, with the help of the CPC, was a resolute action taken by Dr Sun Yat-sen when China entered the period of the new democratic revolution led by the proletariat. It "conformed to the trend of the times and the demands of the people." Liao Zhongkai was a major figure in this reorganization and a capable assistant of Dr Sun Yat-sen.

Liao Zhongkai suffered constant failures and pains in the struggles against both southern and northern warlords after the 1911 revolution. In the prison of the traitor Chen Jiongming, he once said with emotion that "I have been trying hard to correct the mistakes of the times and experienced great pain over the past 20 years. However, since there are monsters and obstructions everywhere in the human world, how can the people be benefited?" It was the Russian October Revolution, the May Fourth Movement and the establishment of the CPC that brought light to him in those dark and stormy days. Then, encouraged by Dr Sun Yat-sen and together with some progressive partners, Liao Zhongkai began to shift his vision to the new phenomena which emerged both in China and in the world and began to earnestly study the theories and practice of the Marxists. The letters and telegrams sent by Dr Sun Yat-sen to Lenin to discuss the Chinese and world revolution were drafted by Liao Zhongkai, Zhu Zhixin and Soong Ching Ling. Through their personal experiences and their understanding of the historical trend, they gradually realized that the activities of the KMT needed to be improved.

In August 1922 Dr Sun Yat-sen successively met with the CPC leader Li Dazhao and a representative of the Russian envoy Joffe, showing his determination to ally with Soviet Russia and cooperate with the Communist Party, and accept the proposal of reorganizing the KMT. At the same time, he invited the Communist Party members to join the KMT. On this vital occasion, Liao Zhongkai, who had just freed himself from Chen Jiongmings' imprisonment and arrived in Shanghai, immediately threw himself into the preparatory work for the reorganization. During the last 10 days of September, he was sent to Japan to hold a talk with Joffe. This talk presented a sound basis for the "Sun-Joffe declaration" which was published later. In January 1923, when initial results were achieved in the preparatory work for the reorganization, Liao Zhongkai was appointed adviser in the KMT headquarters. On the 26th of that month, the "Sun-Joffe declaration" was published. On the following day, Liao Zhongkai was again sent to Japan to talk with Joffe. These two talks between Liao Zhongkai and Joffe were of great significance to the reorganization of the KMT. They discussed the concrete plan for the KMT to reorganize the party and establish a revolutionary army with the help of Soviet Russia and the CPC. They also promoted mutual understanding between the KMT and Soviet Russia.

In February 1923 Chen Jiongmings' rebel forces were defeated. Dr Sun Yat-sen returned to Guangzhou, where he reassumed the post of generalissimo of the national army and navy of the Republic of China. Later, Liao Zhongkai also returned to Guangdong and assumed the important posts of the headquarters' minister of finance and governor of Guangdong Province. Faced with the threats of the imperialists and their running dogs and the southern and northern warlords, the reorganization of the KMT was stepped up. While handling important military and political affairs, Liao Zhongkai also spared no efforts to assist Dr Sun Yat-sen in the reorganization. In mid-October, Liao Zhongkai, Li Dazhao and three others were appointed reorganization committee members to make unified plans for the reorganization. On the 25th of that month, together with Tan Pingshan and others, he was appointed member of the Executive Committee of the KMT Provisional Central Committee. On behalf of Dr Sun Yat-sen, he presided over the first meeting of this Executive Committee. In November, the Executive Committee promulgated the "Manifesto of the Reorganization of the Chinese Kuomintang" and the draft of the party program. It decided to hold the First KMT National Congress in January of the following year. The Executive Committee, which was directed by and included Liao Zhongkai, successively examined and handled more than 400 motions, and thus made sound contributions to the reorganization of the KMT. Besides, Liao Zhongkai was instructed to take charge of the reorganization in Guangzhou, so as to set an example for the reorganization in various localities.

Liao Zhongkai, who had experienced all kinds of hardships and difficulties, had a fairly clear understanding of the importance and orientation of the KMT reorganization. He repeatedly pointed out that the past failures of the KMT resulted from nothing other than its own weaknesses in the political, ideological and organizational fields, and urged the party members to follow the examples of Soviet Russia and the Communist Party and to actively carry out reorganization. He also urged the workers, peasants and students to join the KMT so that the status quo of the KMT could be changed. At that time, many veteran members of the KMT opposed the reorganization, but Liao Zhongkai said with firm conviction: "More than 10 years have passed since the founding of the Republic of China, yet Dr Sun Yat-sen's three people's principles have not been realized. This obviously has something to do with the party organization. I feel it is a pity that Dr Sun Yat-sen has not realized his principles despite fighting throughout his life. This is why I am determined to reorganize the KMT." Out of this conviction, he most firmly and vigorously assisted Dr Sun Yat-sen in the reorganization.

On 20 January 1924 the KMT convened its first national congress in Guangzhou. Dr Sun Yat-sen personally acted as chairman of the congress, and Liao Zhongkai, a representative from Guangdong Province, also joined the leadership work.



On 23 January the congress adopted the "Manifesto of the First National Congress of the Kuomintang" which was drafted under Dr Sun Yat-sen's leadership and with the participation of the communists. In this "manifesto," Dr Sun Yat-sen reinterpreted his three people's principles, pointing out that nationalism means opposing imperialism and equality between all the nationalities within the country; that the principle of the people's rights means establishing a democratic system commonly owned by the populace rather than one privately owned by a small number of people; and that the people's livelihood means economizing capital and equalization of land ownership. The reinterpreted three people's principles are revolutionary principles embodying the three cardinal policies of allying with Soviet Russia, cooperating with the Communist Party and helping the workers and peasants. Since they were basically the same as the CPC program in the democratic revolution, they were taken as a common program for the KMT-CPC cooperation. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, the new three people's principles were "victorious and revolutionary banners" in the new upsurge of the national revolution.

Liao Zhongkai understood very well the vital importance of the new three people's principles to the reorganization of the KMT. In examining the draft of the "manifesto," he resolutely opposed erroneous ideas which attempted to abolish its revolutionary principles. When this "manifesto" was adopted, he stressed that "in the future, we must, at any rate, take this manifesto as the goal of our struggle and make a mighty advance." His practice showed that he was loyal to his oaths throughout his life.

After its first national congress, the Kuomintang became a political union of workers, peasants, the petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie, with the leftwing forces composed of the communists, workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie and progressive elements of the bourgeoisie as its nucleus. Liao Zhongkai was appointed member of the KMT Central Executive Committee and member of its Standing Committee, and was concurrently director of the workers department and the peasants department of the KMT Central Committee.

On 23 February of the same year, Liao Zhongkai was appointed acting chairman of the preparatory committee of the KMT military academy (the Whampoa Military Academy), replacing Chiang Kai-shek, who left this post without authorization. Establishing a new-type revolutionary army was an important task for the reorganization of the KMT. This had constantly been planned since Dr Sun Yat-sen and Liao Zhongkai held talks with Joffe. After his assumption of office, Liao Zhongkai actively undertook this task with the communists. On 9 May he was appointed KMT representative in the military academy. The military academy opened in June. The opening of the Whampoa Military Academy marked the fact that the reorganization of the KMT was more or less completed.

#### Good Friends of Communists and the Worker-Peasant Masses

After the First National Congress of the Kuomintang, the Kuomintang revolutionary movement quickly gained momentum throughout the country. The consolidation of the Guangdong revolutionary base became a dominant factor in the vigorous development of the revolutionary situation. The suppression of the revolt of groups of businessmen, the first eastern expedition and the quelling of the rebellion of Yang and Liu dealt a crushing blow to the imperialist and feudal comprador forces. In the past, Dr Sun Yat-sen had twice failed to hold his own taking Guangdong as a base in "upholding the constitution." Why was there such a sharp difference this time? The answer was very clear. The policy of three major revolutions was practiced, help was received from the Communist Party of China, the leadership strengthened its determination. The people's confidence and the army-men's morale received a boost. The revolutionary ranks were consolidated.

Liao Zhongkai set great store by the Communist Party of China and the role of the worker-peasant movement that it led in the national revolution. He sincerely and actively cooperated with the Communist Party and fervently supported the worker-peasant masses.

Liao Zhongkai was not a Communist Party member, but he firmly believed that "to overthrow imperialism, the only way is to be on friendly terms with the Communist Party." He thought that the key to the revival of the Kuomintang was for the communists to join the Kuomintang. Therefore, in his activities, he always consciously adhered to the common program of the two parties. He constantly tried to reach an agreement on major political problems with the communists. Mutual friendship developed. He supported the communists in their open activities in party, government and military organs. He also kept recommending young and capable communists for important posts, giving full scope to their abilities. He was in charge of two departments on the affairs of workers and peasants. He later entrusted department secretaries and Communist Party members Feng Qupo and Peng Bai respectively with the management of the two departments. He also let Peng Bai act as chairman of the peasants training institute under the Kuomintang Central Committee. When Zhou Enlai returned to the country from France, Liao Zhongkai personally invited him to be chairman of the political department of the Whampoa Military Academy. Liao also maintained friendly relations with Li Dazhao, Mao Zedong, Su Zhaozheng, Deng Zhongxia, Lin Boqu, Wu Yuzhang and other well-known communists. He constantly discussed major plans concerning the national revolution with them. His sincere act of cooperation and his humble attitude earned him the respect and love of the communists.

Among veteran members of the Kuomintang, Liao Zhongkai distinguished himself for his clear-cut assessment of the worker-peasant masses. He set great store by the role of workers and peasants in Chinese society and the Chinese revolution. He said: "Our country's peasants and workers account for 90 percent of the whole population. Given the 90 percent majority that these peasants and workers constitute as the core or an anti-imperialist and antimilitarist force, victory can be assured." He often stressed: "If China is to become strong, the position of peasants and workers must be enhanced." "To save the peasants and workers is to save China." Based on this understanding, he took people's attitude toward workers and peasants as a mark to distinguish between revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries. He said: "The peasant-worker class accounts for the greatest percentage of our population. Those people who help the peasant-worker class in fighting the forces that oppress them are revolutionaries. On the other hand, those people who compromise with militarists and imperialists and who suppress peasants and workers are counterrevolutionaries." Liao Zhongkai practiced what he preached. True to his claim as a revolutionary, he took the side of the masses of workers and peasants and supported their anti-imperialist and antifeudal struggle.

Liao Zhongkai faithfully carried out the policy of "helping peasants and workers." He effectively used the strength of the regime to support the worker-peasant movement. Under his sponsorship and support, the Guangdong revolutionary government successively issued the first and second declarations on the peasant-worker movement and formulated the organizational laws for the peasants' association and the peasants' self-defense force and the organizational laws for the trade union. The publication of these documents was a move unprecedented in the history of the Chinese worker-peasant movement. They represented China's first government decrees that protected the peasants' association and advocated peasants' self-defense and also China's first government laws that recognized the workers' freedom to organize trade unions and the freedom of speech, of publication and to strike. The publication of these laws provided extremely favorable conditions for the development of the worker-peasant movement.

The formulation of the above laws reflected Liao Zhongkai's outstanding view of the worker-peasant movement. He set store by the political nature of the worker-peasant movement and stressed the interrelationship between worker-peasant interests and the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution. He stressed that workers and peasants should get organized and establish peasants' associations and trade unions, so that they could protect their own interests from encroachment and dedicate their lives to the revolution. Moreover, he called for the establishment of the workers' and peasants' own armed forces -- the worker regiment and the peasant regiment. He regarded the workers' and peasants' armed forces as a force that the revolutionary government had to rely upon to fight imperialism, landlords, compradors and militarists. He personally arranged for government personnel to acquire guns and arm the workers and peasants. Without a relatively adequate understanding of the workers and the peasants and without great drive, a revolutionary definitely would not have dared take these measures.

Liao Zhongkai also constantly went among the worker-peasant masses publicizing the idea of revolution and calling on the workers and peasants to get organized. He continuously went to basic-level worker-peasant congresses, schools and public organizations to make speeches. Sometimes, he visited workers' and peasants' homes. At a worker-peasant congress in Dahuangpu, Xiangshan (now Zhongshan) County, he pointed out: The peasants' association was a life buoy for you peasants. "It is not the Guanyin goddess but the peasants' association that can lift you out of your plight; each one of you must strive to get organized and establish a peasants' association." Through his contact with workers and peasants, he had a deeper understanding of workers and peasants and Chinese society. Liao Zhongkai not only set a personal example, but also taught his subordinates to seriously "help peasants and workers." He imposed severe punishment on those officials who disrupted the worker-peasant movement.

The reactionary forces in the Guangdong region were extremely fearful of the development of the worker-peasant movement. They tried by every means to launch a counterattack. Where there was a conflict between the worker masses and imperialism and comprador forces and between peasants and local tyrants, evil gentry and corrupt officials, Liao Zhongkai always resolutely sided with the workers and peasants, waging a struggle against the reactionary forces. In May 1924 a business group of Jiangmen led by reactionary capitalists encircled a trade union, killing and wounding workers. Liao Zhongkai was filled with indignation on learning the news. In his capacity as chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Worker's Congress, Liao Zhongkai sent a cable of condemnation demanding severe punishment for the ringleaders. In November the same year, the landlords of Guangning County resisted the rent-reduction movement launched by the peasants, encircling the peasants' association with armed forces and massacring the peasants. Liao Zhongkai dispatched a company of armored troops from the great marshal's headquarters and other troops which finally brought the landlords' armed revolt under control. On one occasion, a relative of his committed the crime of murdering a leader of the peasants' association of the first district in the suburbs of Guangzhou. On hearing of the news, Liao Zhongkai immediately took steps through the government to have him arrested. His relative begged for mercy, but he firmly refused to compromise.

Of course, as a bourgeois revolutionary, Liao Zhongkai showed defects in his understanding of workers and peasants and in his related activities. But it should also be noted that his many words and deeds had a smashing impact on the limitations of this class. It should be said that Liao Zhongkai was actually one of the main leaders of the worker-peasant movement of Guangdong at that time.

In sum, in the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, Liao Zhongkai was a model of sincere cooperation with the communists and a model of wholehearted support for the worker-peasant movement. In the initial stage of KMT-CPC cooperation, the communists' ability to do their work smoothly in Guangdong and the vigorous growth of the worker-peasant movement were inseparable from Liao Zhongkai's support and help. That Liao Zhongkai dared to firmly fight imperialism, the comprador bourgeoisie and feudal forces was due to the strength he derived from the communists and the worker-peasant masses.

### He Resolutely Opposed the Sabotage of KMT-CPC Cooperation by the Rightists

From the day the preliminary informal discussion of KMT-CPC cooperation began, it encountered resistance and opposition from the rightists in the Kuomintang. Therefore, the entire process of KMT-CPC cooperation was fraught with the struggle of the leftists and rightists.

The rightists in the Kuomintang were the political representatives of the comprador bourgeoisie and landlords. They opposed cooperation with the Communist Party and particularly the participation of Communists in the Kuomintang. This kind of clamor which set the KMT against the CPC was in fact opposing the revolutionization of the Kuomintang and the national revolution.

Liao Zhongkai firmly opposed the anticommunist activities of the rightists. He staunchly upheld the three great policies of cooperating with the Russians, cooperating with the Communists and supporting the peasants and workers, upheld unity between the KMT and the CPC and upheld the revolutionary orientation of the Kuomintang. Along with the change in the situation of struggle between the leftists and rightists, he increasingly took to the forefront of the struggle.

After Dr Sun Yat-sen announced his intention to reorganize the KMT and invited the participation of the Communists, such KMT elders as Hu Hanmin, Wang Jingwei, Zhang Ji and Feng Ziyu all adopted the attitude of not altogether approving. Such people as Wang Jingwei and Dai Jitao even secretly attacked Dr Sun Yat-sen's policy and the Communist Party. Liao Zhongkai regarded their rightist words and actions with contempt. He was not in any way shaken by them but used even more practical actions to clearly distinguish himself from them.

At that time, because of Dr Sun Yat-sen's lofty prestige and because the significance of the reorganization had not yet fully emerged, there was temporarily no great disturbance. However, about the time of the holding of the national congress, the struggle between the leftists and rightists suddenly intensified. In November 1923, when the "Declaration on the Reorganization of the Chinese Kuomintang" was published, such people as Deng Ze wrote to Dr Sun Yat-sen opposing cooperation with the Communists and sounded the signal for attack. By the time the congress was held, the entire process was filled with overt, covert, direct and indirect struggle between the leftists and rightists. This kind of condition alarmed Liao Zhongkai. On 28 January 1924 the congress examined the "Chinese Kuomintang draft constitution." Some of the delegates, under the instigation of rightists Feng Ziyu and Ma Su, moved the discussion of the motion of restricting KMT members from joining other parties. This in fact was to oppose the Communists joining the Kuomintang. In light of the devious motive of the rightists to drive a wedge between the KMT and the CPC, delegate Li Dazhao who was attending the meeting made a speech in the capacity of a Communist who had joined the Kuomintang. He announced the revolutionary aim of the Communists in joining the Kuomintang and sternly criticized this motion. However, the rightists still would not stop quibbling. Faced with this kind of situation, Liao Zhongkai stepped forward bravely and made a clear-cut statement. He sternly repudiated the fallacy of the rightists, completely agreed with Li Dazhao's statement and actively advocated cooperating with the Communists. He sternly said out of a sense of justice: "In the first place we would like to ask what kind of a party is our party. Is it or is it not a national party? In the second place we would like to ask whether or not our party has a principle and whether or not it wants revolution? If we have sincere belief in our principle and the revolution can be thorough, then there will be no problem whatsoever." He also further stressed: "Their participation this time will give our party new life. If you gentlemen do not approve, please close your eyes and think quietly. What is their motive? They are also not trying to tie us down, but to work with us for the national revolution." As a result of the firm struggle of Liao Zhongkai and the Communists and the active support of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the congress was ultimately successful.



After the congress, the rightists still continued to make trouble. Dr Sun Yat-sen took resolute action and expelled such people as Feng Ziyu, Ma Su and Xie Chi from the party. Only then did the struggle stop. Soon afterwards, the rightists adopted the method of making an open split to undermine the KMT-CPC cooperation. Feng Ziyu and Ma Su brazenly collaborated with the warlords in the north and the south. Shang Tuan rose in rebellion. Chen Jiongming flaunted his army and Liu Zhenhuan staged an armed rebellion. They all collaborated with the rightists or cooperated with each other from afar. After the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen in March 1925, small rightist organizations took advantage of the opportunity to rise in droves and displayed such signboards as "KMT comrades' club," "comrades of the revolution of 1911 club" and "Sun Yat-sen doctrine society." In the light of this kind of situation, Liao Zhongkai published an article in May entitled "Revolutionaries and Counterrevolutionaries" attacking the sinister actions of the rightists in sabotaging the revolution. The "counterrevolutionaries" referred to in the article were the KMT rightists. Liao Zhongkai used this formulation of "counterrevolutionaries" to explain his belief that a change had already taken place in the character of the struggle against the rightists. He pointed out that in semicolonial China, the struggle between the revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries inside the KMT was inevitable, because the imperialists and the reactionary forces in the country would certainly collaborate to split the revolutionary party in an attempt to overthrow the revolutionaries. He exposed the counterrevolutionary features of those rightists who were self-styled "moderates" and "old revolutionaries" so that they could no longer deceive the masses. He pointed out that the people should not be afraid of the appearance of counterrevolutionaries and asked the people "to recognize what are revolutionary or counterrevolutionary actions and give the revolutionaries a chance to unite." He called on the masses to struggle against the rightists to the end. "We not only want to make revolution against the warlords and imperialists, but we also want to make revolution against the 'counterrevolutionaries.'" Only this can be considered thoroughgoing revolutionary work." This article was a call to arms to the KMT leftists to carry on the behests of Dr Sun Yat-sen and to carry the national revolution to the end. It glowed with the thoroughgoing spirit of revolutionary democracy and showed that his understanding had already been greatly enhanced and his fighting will had become firmer in the struggle against the rightists.

Naturally, the ranks of rightists were also very complicated. Such people as Wang Jingwei and Chiang Kai-shek were wearing the masks of leftists to deceive the people and had still to be spotted by others. Among the rightists appearing in public, some of them still enjoyed a certain amount of influence in society because of their former merits and achievements. As they were of different factions and cliques, contradictions also existed between them and the northern warlords. Liao Zhongkai also carried out thoroughgoing and effective work among these people. He made use of historical origins and his prestige and political experience to win them over and divide them. This enabled some of the contradictions to be mitigated and some of the struggle to be postponed for the time being, and he was able to steer past many hidden rocks. The unique work carried out by Liao Zhongkai in the struggle against the rightists could not have been done by anyone else in place of him.

In the summer of 1925, an excellent revolutionary situation appeared in Guangzhou. The Guangzhou-Hong Kong general strike, the like of which had never been seen in the world, broke out in June. This great anti-imperialist struggle heartened the people of the whole country. The national government was set up in July and the power of the rightists was weakened. Liao Zhongkai became a committee member of the national government and concurrently the minister of finance and a member of the Standing Committee of the Military Affairs Commission. Besides that, he was also a party representative of the KMT Army. Liao Zhongkai became the leftist core after the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen and the mainstay of the revolutionary regime.



It was at that time that an even more serious struggle began. A group of rightists holding actual power in the KMT and the government headed by Hu Hanmou, Deng Zeru and Zou Lu conspired to carry out a purge. They sent people to call a meeting of rightists in Guangzhou in an attempt to convene a fourth plenary session and remove Liao Zhongkai and the communists from their leading posts. This conspiracy was quickly discovered and resisted. The rightists felt that Liao Zhongkai was the greatest obstacle to their usurping of political power and breaking up the KMT-CPC cooperation and they decided to resort to violent treachery. Liao Zhongkai constantly heard news that the enemy would use despicable means, but he was not perturbed. He continued to work with the Communists in leading the masses to deal with the complicated situation of the political struggle. On 20 April 1925, when Liao Zhongkai was on his way to attend a meeting of the KMT Central Executive Committee, was assassinated by thugs kept by the rightists in front of the party Central Committee building. He was unable to carry the struggle against the rightists to the end, but his blood roused the furious indignation of the revolutionary people against the rightists and caused the people to use more resolute and decisive action to smash the anticommunist conspiracy of the rightists.

The above summary fully explains how Liao Zhongkai was a banner of the KMT leftists during the first KMT-CPC cooperation. He was faithful to the three people's principles of Dr Sun Yat-Sen, to the three great policies of cooperating with the Russians, cooperating with the Communists and supporting the peasants and workers, and to the national revolution. He sincerely cooperated with the Communists and resolutely supported the worker-peasant movement, but waged an uncompromising struggle against imperialism and all reactionary forces. Although Liao Zhongkai's life of revolutionary struggle was terminated too soon by the sinister bullet, he had used his own thoughts and actions to establish the great image of a mighty patriot and radical revolutionary of democracy for the people, and he will always be respected and remembered by the people.

WRONGED GUANGDONG INTELLECTUALS PLAY LEADING ROLE

OW202210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 19 Aug (XINHUA) -- A number of intellectuals who formerly were wrongly designated as rightists in Guangdong Province have now become the professional backbone of scientific research units, schools, government organizations, enterprises and so forth, and are working hard for the motherland's four modernizations.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at various levels in Guangdong Province have seriously implemented policy for comrades wrongly designated as rightists and reached conclusions, based on facts, on their records one by one. The party organizations at various levels have corrected their prejudices against the intellectuals in thinking and understanding, politically cared for and helped them, made reasonable arrangements for them in work and taken proper care of them in livelihood. The intellectuals are treated equally with other comrades in regard to party policies on joining the party, job titles and promotions, going abroad to pursue studies or for observation and so forth. Jiang Xinmei, deputy chief of the first section of the foreign affairs department of Zhongshan University, applied for admission to the party as early as the 1950's. Last year he was admitted to the CPC. Of the 11 comrades at the Guangdong Provincial Institute of Agricultural Science who were wrongly designated as rightists, 9 have been promoted to assistant researchers or associate researchers.

Party organizations at various levels in Guangdong have given play to these comrades' professional specialties and promoted them to leading positions at various levels without the slightest hesitation, provided they meet the requirements. Of 13 scientific research personnel at the research institutes under the Guangzhou branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Guangdong Provincial College of Science who were wrongly designated as rightists and have had the wrong designations removed, 7 have been promoted to research institute directors and chiefs and deputy chiefs of research offices in the past few years. Professor Luo Kaifu, geographer at the Geographic Research Institute who was wrongly designated as a rightist, became director of the institute shortly after his wrong designation was corrected. He said: "As long as I live, I shall continue to dedicate myself to geographic studies for the motherland."

INCREASE IN GUANGXI TEXTILE PRODUCTION REPORTED

HK250609 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the textile industry of the region has developed rapidly. In 1981 the total output value of the textile industry increased by 150 percent compared with 1978. From 1979 to 1981, the average output value registered an increase of 36.3 percent annually. In the past 3 years, it has accumulated a total amount of 440 million yuan for the state, or 297 percent of the amount invested by the state in the same period. The taxes and profits handed over to the state have accounted for a greater percentage in regional revenue and increased annually. In the past few years, the region has conscientiously implemented and carried out the national economic readjustment policy and vigorously developed light and textile industry. As a result, the production and construction of the textile industry are forging rapidly ahead. At the end of 1981, the region possessed 250,000 spindles and a great number of looms for weaving cloth and gunny sacks, big knitting machines and spinning and weaving machines. The printing and dyeing capacity is 800,000 meters. Nanning, Liuzhou and Guilin cities have become textile bases on an initial scale. While developing the textile industry, based on the local natural resources, the region has actively developed the production of jute and ramie textiles, and at the same time exploited the production of chemical fiber. Many products are good in quality and output has increased rapidly. Making use of the local ramie, the Nanning textile factory produces blended castor cloth of 100 deniers and strong ramie thread, which is smooth and comfortable for clothing. Last year, for making products of high quality and famous brands, this material was awarded a silver medal.

In the production of chemical fiber, the newly built Quangxi vinylon plant with a production capacity of 10,000 tons went into operation this year. The Nanning synthetic fiber plant built in the early 1970's has raised its production capacity to 1,500 tons in the past 2 years. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and with the care and support of the departments concerned at high level, the region has attached great importance to increasing production of textiles specially demanded by the minority nationalities. Equipment has been technologically transformed in the Tianyang dyeing and weaving factory, Jingxi cotton mill and Yulin towel factory which produce commodities specially needed by the nationalities. As a result, the production capacity was raised and the production of traditional textiles demanded by the nationalities was resumed. The number of textiles such as bleached cloth, national scarfs and big and medium-sized cotton blankets well received by the national minorities was increased. With the change of textile material mix, the proportion of chemical fiber material which is to be used will increase annually. In order to balance the capacity between the chemical fiber printing and dyeing, and spinning and weaving processing, especially as the processing work for printing and dyeing chemical fiber textiles has lagged behind, in the past 2 years the region has increased the chemical fiber printing and dyeing capacity of the Liuzhou printing and dyeing factory, the Nanning and Guilin silk weaving factories and the Nanning printing and dyeing factory to 50 million meters. This year, a certain number of key capital construction projects such as a cotton and a gunny textile plant will be built. These plants will play an active role in increasing textile varieties, improving the quality and augmenting production when they go into operation.

#### HENAN HOLDS PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

##### Work Reports Heard

HK241500 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting this morning to listen to the work reports made by the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate. Zhao Wenfu, executive chairman of the presidium, presided over the meeting. Entrusted by the provincial people's congress standing committee, Chen Bingzhi, provincial people's congress standing committee vice chairman, made a report on the work of the standing committee.

In his report, Chen Bingzhi said that since the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee has seriously implemented the 10 principles of economic construction and the resolutions passed at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. It has done a great deal of work in strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system and in promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization in our province.

In his report, Chen Bingzhi enumerated the important issues which were discussed and decided upon by the provincial people's congress standing committee in the last 8 months. He said that since the promulgation of the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC, in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the NPC Standing Committee the provincial people's congress standing committee formulated a resolution on conducting a serious discussion of the draft of the revised constitution among the people throughout the province and on raising enthusiasm to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution throughout the province. By 10 August the whole province had put forth 2,170 views and suggestions, which had been gathered and submitted to the committee for the revision of the constitution of PRC.

Chen Bingzhi said that in the first half of this year, in accordance with the needs of political and economic development in our province, the provincial people's congress standing committee formulated the provincial regulations on the management of the water conservation projects, the management of the Huang He projects in Henan Province and the management of the land used for housing in villages and townships in Henan Province.

The provincial people's congress standing committee listened to the work reports made by the provincial people's government and relevant departments and examined and approved the reports on the plan for economic and social development in the province in 1982, on the 1981 provincial financial statement, on the 1982 provincial budget and on the work of making preparations for the 1982 provincial scientific and technological year.

Chen Bingzhi pointed out: "Since the beginning of this year, the provincial people's congress standing committee has strengthened its ties with people's delegates and the people's congress standing committees at all levels of localities. The provincial people's congress standing committee has sent its standing committee members and delegates to all places to conduct inspection and work. All prefectures have assigned a principal leading comrade to be responsible for keeping in contact with the people's congress standing committees in the counties and municipalities. These prefectures have also set up a 'people's congress liaison department' to promptly communicate information and help county and municipal people's congress standing committees solve problems encountered in their work. The provincial people's congress standing committee has seriously carried out the motions put forth by the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and has handled some 1,300 letters and visits from people."

Regarding the future work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, Chen Bingzhi pointed out: "In the future, we must further strengthen legislative work of localities, particularly economic legislative work, strengthen the supervision of the government, the courts and the procuratorates and strengthen inspecting the enforcement of the state laws and local regulations. We must continue to strengthen ties with the delegates and people's congress standing committees at all levels of localities. We must strengthen conducting investigation and study and constantly improve our work."

In his work report, Chen Bingzhi demanded that all delegates learn from Zhao Chune's revolutionary spirit and greet the holding of the 12th party congress with the practical action in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

At this morning's plenary meeting, Ding Shi, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Li Fuxiang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, made work reports on behalf of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate respectively. Executive chairmen of the presidium attending the plenary session were Liu Jie, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Hu Shangli, Song Yuxi, (Guo Tan), Zhang Shixia), Shao Wenjie, Ye Renshou, Li Fudu, (Hao Huhong), (Fan Lian) and Guo Peijun. Members of the provincial CPPCC committee who are attending the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee also attended today's plenary meeting as nonvoting delegates. Other nonvoting delegates also attending this plenary meeting includes leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government and the provincial military district, and responsible comrades of units at the provincial level and of some counties and municipalities.

Beginning this afternoon, the delegates examined and discussed in groups the three work reports mentioned above.

In his work report, Ding Shi, president of the provincial higher people's court, pointed out: "Since the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and CPC committees at all levels and in compliance with the instruction of the central authorities on political and legal work, people's courts at all levels in our province have emphasized the central work of serving the four modernizations and have used the weapon of the law to resolutely strike blows at the serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. In accordance with the law, they have punished criminals and handled a large number of disputes among the people. They have accomplished even better their tasks with which the state has charged the state judicial organs." Ding Shi said that in the first half of this year, the whole province accepted and heard 789 cases involving all kinds of economic crimes and completed 565 of the 789 cases which involved 862 people, recovering some 750,000 yuan for the state.



In the first half of this year, the whole province accepted and heard 31,727 civil cases and completed 19,216 of those cases. In the same period, the province also accepted and heard 2,422 economic disputes and completed 1,509 of those economic disputes.

In his work report, Li Fuxiang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, said: "Procuratorates at all levels have used the weapon of the law to vigorously wage the struggle against the serious crimes in the economic sphere and to strike severe blows at the criminal activities. They have developed and consolidated the achievements in tidying up social order." Li Fuxiang pointed out: "Judging from the situation of the current cases, the criminal activities in the economic sphere in our province are very serious. What particularly merits attention is that since the remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four collapsed politically, they have taken the opportunity to carry out the activities of committing economic crimes." Li Fuxiang said that since the beginning of this year, procuratorial organs at all levels have seriously implemented the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on striking blows at the serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on severely punishing the criminals who seriously sabotage the economy. The number of criminal cases in the first half of this year was 28.4 percent less than in the second half of last year and 17 percent less than in the first half of last year.

The presidium of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held its second meeting this afternoon. Chen Bingzhi, executive chairman of the presidium and secretary general of the session, reported on the discussion of the government work report at the plenary meeting. In the course of discussing and examining the government report, the delegates unanimously expressed their agreement. They also put forth some constructive suggestions on the issues of the economic returns of industry, production, relief work, commodity prices, finance and education. In accordance with the views of the delegates, after discussion, the second meeting of the presidium unanimously passed the draft of the resolution on the government work report. The meeting also discussed and passed the resolutions on the draft of the namelist of additional vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on the draft of the namelist of the chief procurators of some procuratorial branches and on the draft of the regulations on the election of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress. The second meeting of the presidium decided to submit the resolutions on these drafts to the session for discussion and approval.

Yu Yichuan, executive chairman of the presidium, presided over the second meeting. Executive chairmen of the presidium, including Liu Jie, Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Hu Shangli, Song Yuxi, (Guo Tan), (Zhang Shixia), Shao Wenjie, Ye Renshou, Li Fudu, (Hao Huhong), (Fan Lian) and Guo Peijun, attended the second meeting.

#### 24 Aug Session

HK250412 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The presidium of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held its third meeting this afternoon. The meeting discussed and adopted the draft resolution on the work report by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the draft resolution on the work reports by the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate. The meeting decided to submit these two resolutions to the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress for approval.



The presidium meeting heard the examination report on the motions by the motions examination committee. The report said that from the opening of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress on the morning of 23 August to noon, the various motions submitted to the session by deputies totaled 512. These motions, after being examined by the motions examination committee, will be submitted respectively to the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and other departments concerned for further processing. After deliberation, the presidium meeting adopted the draft examination report on the motions by the motions examination committee and decided to submit the draft report to the session for examination and approval.

The meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman of the presidium Yu Yichuan. Present at the meeting were executive chairmen of the presidium, including Liu Jie, Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Song Yuxi, (Guo Chan), (Zhang Zhixia), Shao Wenjie, Ye Renshou, Li Fudu, Chen Bingzhi, (Hao Fuhong), (Fan Lian) and (Guo Peijun).

#### Congress Session Ends

HK260643 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress concluded on 25 August. "The session called on governments at all levels and the people throughout the province, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the provincial CPC committee, and guided by the spirit of the imminent 12th party congress, to brace their revolutionary spirit, go all-out, unite as one, work hard, overcome difficulties, and strive to fulfill all this year's tasks and win new victory in building socialist material and spiritual civilization in the province."

Executive Chairman Liu Jie presided at the closing ceremony. Other executive chairmen present included Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Hu Shangli, Song Yuxi, Guo Tan, (Zhang Chixia), Shao Wenjie, Ye Renshou, Li Fufu, (Chen Bingzhi), Hao Fuhong, Fan Lian and (Guo Peijun).

The session elected Comrade Ma Ruihua vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. The session adopted resolutions on the work reports of the provincial people's government, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial procuratorate. It sent a cable of salutation to the provincial military district and PLA units stationed in Henan and a comfort letter to cadres and masses in areas hit by floods. The participants in the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC attended the closing ceremony as observers.

The session's resolution on the government work report noted: "At present the main problems facing government work are: The masses in some communes and brigades face difficulties in production and livelihood due to flood; economic returns of many industrial enterprises are rather poor; no complete breakthrough has yet been made in domestic and foreign trade; the level of financial revenue is rather low; education work is rather backward; there remains a lot to be done in education for young people and juveniles; there are still problems to be solved in the living and working conditions of middle-aged intellectuals; there has yet to be a fundamental turn for the better in the state of social order. In its future work, the provincial people's government must seriously solve these problems and further develop the excellent situation in the province."

#### BRIEFS

GUANGXI FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPS -- Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, foreign trade in the Guangxi region has quickly developed. The amount of exports from the region in 1981 was 47.1 percent higher than in 1978. The average increase in exports was 13.7 percent per year. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Aug 82 HK]

GUIZHOU HOLDS MEETING ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK201004 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Summary] A meeting on provincial capital construction work was held in Guiyang yesterday. It heard the spirit of the national conference on protection of urban and rural environment and summed up provincial capital construction work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Provincial Vice Governor Li Tinggui addressed the meeting. In his speech, he stressed: "In order to carry out capital construction throughout the province, it is necessary to take a good hold of quality control and perfect the economic responsibility system in an all-round way, and pay adequate attention to labor protection and safety in production. We must do our utmost to change the long time required for the completion of projects and improve poor quality, which are prevailing in our capital construction work."

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING TO DISCUSS FLOOD RELIEF

HK260619 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and Government held a telephone conference on 25 August on flood-fighting and relief work. The meeting demanded that the disaster areas further implement the spirit of the seventh plenary session on the basis of the successes already scored, rely on their own efforts and carry out self-salvation through production and win complete victory in the struggle against natural disaster. Provincial CPC committee Secretary He Haoju presided at the meeting. Deputy Secretary Yang Xizong and Vice Governor Liu Haiquan spoke.

Liu Haiquan said: "Wanxian, Daxian, Fuling, Nanchong, Neijiang, Mianyang, Leshan, Wenjiang, and Yibin Prefectures and Chengdu Municipality have been hit by natural disaster since July. Wanxian, Daxian and Fuling Prefectures have been seriously hit. Viewing the province as a whole, although the stricken area is not as large as last year, the damage in some counties in eastern Sichuan is even worse than in last year's most severely stricken areas in terms of degree of calamity and damage done by floods. Since the calamity, the Central Committee and State Council and the provincial CPC committee and government have been very concerned for the people in disaster areas. The party committees and governments in the disaster areas have been severely tested and have done a lot of work in the struggle to organize flood-fighting and relief work and launch self-salvation through production. As a result of more than 1 month of hard work, notable success has been scored in relief work. Initial arrangements have been made for the livelihood of severely stricken households. Work has started on repairing or rebuilding wrecked houses. Most of the 750 industrial and communications enterprises that had to halt production because of the disaster have resumed work. Roads have been reopened to light traffic, and commercial business has been restored. Most of the afflicted schools are able to reopen on time. Tending of many of the disaster-hit crops has been strengthened, and extra late autumn crops have been sown. In the disaster areas, people's minds are at ease, prices are stable, social order is normal and the situation is gradually changing for the better."

Liu Haiquan pointed out: "Although notable success has been scored in the struggle against disaster, the tasks facing us remain very arduous and heavy. We must further clarify the guiding ideology. The disaster areas must seriously implement the spirit of the 7th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and uphold the principle of relying on their own efforts, self-salvation through production, arduous struggle, and rebuilding of homes. Unaffected areas must do everything possible to achieve a big production increase, and areas lightly affected must increase production. Severely stricken areas must do everything possible to reduce losses to the minimum and ensure a big increase next year. The industry and communications and financial and trade systems must restore production as quickly as possible, work hard through the fourth quarter and recoup the disaster losses. They must strive to fulfill their plans for the year."

"While working hard to restore production, it is necessary to hurry to repair houses and make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood in the disaster areas."

In order to accomplish these tasks, the provincial CPC committee and government made the following demands: 1) strengthen leadership over relief work; 2) do a good job in ideological and political work for the cadres and masses; 3) while resettling the masses in the disaster areas, it is necessary to shift the focus of relief work to promoting self-salvation through production; 4) actively solve the food, clothing and housing difficulties of people in the disaster areas; 5) departments should as far as possible allocate some materials and capital to help the people in disaster areas rebuild their homes and restore production.

Comrade Yang Xizong spoke on current autumn farmwork. Comrade He Haoju spoke in conclusion. He called for vigorous efforts to greet the 12th party congress.

#### BAINQEN ERDINI CONCLUDES INSPECTION IN XIZANG

##### Activities in Lhasa

HK250909 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Bainqen Erdini Qoigyì Gyaincain, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, recently continued his inspection tour in Lhasa, accompanied by (Xie Xihua), responsible person of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Chen Jinbo, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress; and Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional people's government. On the afternoon of 17 August and the morning of 18 August, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini attended respectively the forum held among patriotic personages of the region and Lhasa Municipality and the forum of government cadres, hearing reports on the affairs of agriculture, husbandry, communications, culture, education, sanitation, literature and art, women, religion and united front work of the autonomous region. At the forums, all agreed on the view that since the party's third plenary session, particularly since the implementation of the important instructions on the work in Xizang by the central authorities, a series of tasks have been completed with marked results in bringing order out of chaos on different fronts of the region under the leadership of the regional CPC committee. In particular, the rapid development in agriculture and animal husbandry and noticeable improvement in the livelihood of peasants and herdsmen have further shown that the political and economic situation in our region is continuously improving and the prospects are promising.

On hearing the report made by government cadres, Bainqen Erdini said with gladness: What you have all said is identical with what I have witnessed and heard in various places. Over the past 2 years, great changes have really taken place with remarkable results in various fields of Xizang. In particular, the masses love the CPC and the socialist system more than before as a result of the improvement of their living standard. Political stability and unity prevail everywhere in the region. This fully proves that the guidelines and policies of the party Central Committee concerning the work in Xizang are correct and are beneficial for the people. In the future we must continue to implement them with unremitting efforts and unceasingly study the new situation to solve new problems in order to attain the goal of striving for a small change in 3 years, a medium change in 5 years and a great change in 10 years.

At the forum of patriotic personages, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini said: Under the party leadership, our patriotic personages have done a lot and made good contributions to the revolution and construction of Xizang. This merits our admiration. The party and the people will also never forget it.

But none of you should be satisfied with the successes you have achieved. You should bestir yourselves with revolutionary spirit and do what you can to safeguard reunification of the motherland and cement the unity of all nationalities so as to make new contributions to building a new rich, unified and civilized Xizang.

On the afternoon of 19 August Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini paid an inspection visit to the Xizang teachers college. After hearing reports made to him by responsible persons on the teaching work since the establishment of the college 7 years ago, he also went to classrooms, dormitories and dining halls to see students' study and live. After that, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini addressed all teachers and students of the college. In his speech, he said: The Xizang teachers college and Xizang university, which is still under preparation, are institutions of high learning in the region. We must turn them into the biggest teaching and scientific research centers of the whole region. In teaching work, there must be subjects in the Zang language. The key tasks for scientific research must be to give assistance to departments concerned in sorting out and studying materials concerning the history and culture of the people of Xizang. Efforts must also be made in exploring how to promote new socialist culture for the people of Xizang and heightening their level of science and culture so as to work for building a high degree of spiritual civilization.

Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini continued in his speech: Due to lack of common knowledge of natural sciences, the broad masses of the Xizang people are still bound by the trammels of various feudal superstitious beliefs. This has become an obstacle to developing production and remaking nature. The institutions of higher education in Xizang should also be turned into bases for spreading education in science or imparting rudimentary knowledge of science among the people. Speaking of strengthening political and ideological education in schools, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini pointed out: All schools including universities and colleges in Xizang must, over a long period of time, carry out education in patriotism, policies toward nationalities and religions and the unity of all nationalities. Only by so doing will students be able to know not only the history of their own nation but also the history of their motherland, and will they be able to know the history of the relations between all nationalities, especially between the Han nationality and the Zang nationality. Thus they will foster the patriotic idea that the interests of their motherland are above all and will cultivate the strong conviction that the people of Xizang can only grow and flourish within the socialist big community. Thereby, students will also be able to have an ideal of dedicating themselves to the building of a powerful motherland with highly developed democracy and civilization.

In continuing his inspection tour in Lhasa, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini joined the masses in (Luobujialin) park for a happy get-together. He also went once again to (Dazhao) temple and (Sala) temple to pay religious homage and explain Buddhist scripture.

#### At Banquet With Yin Fatang

HK251310 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] According to this station's reporter, on the evening of 23 August the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, the autonomous regional people's congress standing committee, the autonomous regional people's government and the autonomous regional CPPCC committee held a farewell banquet in honor of NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini, who has concluded his inspection of our region with complete success.



Attending the banquet were Yin Fatang, first secretary of the autonomous regional CPC committee; Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; and Qie Jinwu, Yangling Duoji, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Song Ziyuan, (Zhang Xiangmin), Chen Jingbo, Yang Zongxin, Niu Ruizhou, Hou Jie, Pu Qiong, (Peng Ze), Xia Chuan, Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, Dege Gesangwangdui, Ciren Lamu, Senqen, Losang Gyancan, (Li Weishan), Jiang Cuo, Xuekang Tudenginima, (Gai Yuxian), (Deng Ying), Lang Jie Samding Doje Pamo, Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, Jamzom Zhaxi Degti, Jipu Pingcuo Cideng and Jinzhong Jianzan Pingcuo, responsible comrades of the autonomous regional CPC committee, the autonomous people's congress standing committee, the autonomous regional people's government, the Xizang Military District and the autonomous regional CPPCC committee. Also attending the banquet were (Mu Yuping), (Dainba Gyaincain), (Zha Xi), and (Gao Suzhen), responsible comrades of the Lhasa Municipal CPC Committee. (?Wu Jinghua), responsible person of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, was present at the banquet.

Autonomous regional CPC committee First Secretary Yin Fatang and NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini spoke at the banquet. In his speech, Comrade Yin Fantang said: NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini has conducted his inspection tour of our region smoothly and successfully. During his stay, which has lasted more than 50 days, he has listened to work reports and briefings from the parties concerned, inspected rural and pastoral areas, schools and hospitals, called on the masses, comforted PLA units and made extensive contacts with leading comrades of the party, government and military organizations at all levels and with personalities of various circles, thus achieving a deeper understanding of the situation of Xizang and making some suggestions concerning the work of Xizang. All these things are good for our work.

Comrade Yin Fatang noted: In his speech at the Lhasa meeting of cadres, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini stressed: It is imperative to safeguard the unification of the motherland and to strengthen the unity of our various nationalities. In carrying out **Xizang's** revolutionary construction, people of Zang nationality and people of Han nationality are inseparable. The vice chairman also exposed, criticized and refuted some people who flaunted the banner of nationalism while advocating a high degree of autonomy and the independence of Xizang and preaching and carrying out other reactionary viewpoints and activities. The vice chairman called on vast numbers of cadres to study hard, to implement the party's guiding principles and policies and to study culture and acquire knowledge. The vice chairman's speech will play an active role in strengthening the unity of various nationalities, promoting the work of our region, hitting hard at splittists and supporting patriotic progressive force.

Comrade Yin Fatang added: As a great religious master, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini has also inspected temples and carried out religious activities during his stay in our region, thus further reflecting the CPC's policy on freedom of religious belief. NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini has also publicly stated that there must be no more consecration. This statement is of reformative significance in carrying out religious activities in our region. It is worthwhile to praise and carry forward this statement.

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini said: Judging from what we have seen and heard during our inspection tour, it is clear to all that over the past 2 years and more, the autonomous regional CPC committee and cadres and people of various nationalities throughout the region conscientiously implemented the central authorities' important directives on the work of Xizang, fully carried forward the fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle, did a lot of hard work, scored great achievements in bringing order out of chaos, in eliminating poverty and in realizing prosperity, and made great and gratifying changes. At present, the whole region has achieved political stability, promoted economic development and made remarkable improvements in the people's livelihood.



NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini added: We can also see that with the gradual implementation of the party's policy toward nationalities, the policy on regional autonomy of minority nationalities, the policy toward religions, the policy on united front work, the policy toward intellectuals and other policies, improvements have been made in relations between nationalities, the unity of our various nationalities as been further strengthened, and the party-masses relationship and the cadres-masses relationship are being improved day by day. In particular, there has been a very successful implementation of the policy on united front work. Appropriate arrangements have been made for the great majority of patriotic personages who are doing their best at their posts to serve socialism.

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini said in conclusion: We believe that under the firm leadership of the autonomous regional CPC committee, cadres at all levels and peoples of various nationalities in Xizang will certainly guard against arrogance and rashness, add to their achievements, overcome their shortcomings, unite as one, be dedicated heart and soul to the same cause, uphold the four basic principles, persist in proceeding from Xizang's actual conditions, and make still greater contributions to building a new socialist Xizang which is united, prosperous and civilized.

On the evening of 19 August, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini held a farewell banquet to express heartfelt thanks to the autonomous regional CPC committee, the autonomous regional people's government and other leading party and government organizations at all levels for the loving care and appropriate arrangements they showed and made during his (?inspection tour). More than 300 people attended this banquet, including Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government Chairman Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, leading comrades of regional party, government and military organizations, responsible persons of various regional departments, and patriotic personages. NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini and Yangling Duoqi, secretary of the autonomous regional CPC committee and vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, spoke at the banquet. In his speech, Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini said: Some people have criticized and ridiculed us as if we had no saving graces. They have even talked glibly about the worn-out theme of the so-called independence of Xizang. This worn-out theme went bankrupt a long time ago. They have also fomented disunity and dissension. Let us ignore their meaningless and empty talk. History is inexorable. We hope that our people will advance with firmer strides along the broad road of socialism and will forever take this broad road of socialism. No one can change or stop this.

In his speech, Comrade Yangling Duoqi said: Through this inspection tour made by NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini, we all feel that only under the leadership of the great CPC can we consolidate the unification of the motherland and the unity of our various nationalities, and that only by upholding the road of socialism can the peoples of various nationalities throughout this region unite to build a new socialist Xizang which is united, prosperous and civilized. We firmly believe that the line, guiding principles and policies adopted since the party's third plenary session are completely correct. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we can certainly and successfully achieve our goal.

#### End of Inspection Tour

OW241938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Lhasa, August 24 (XINHUA) -- Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today ended a seven-week inspection tour of the Tibet Autonomous Region, saying basic problems of food and clothing had been solved in the region.

"I've seen with my own eyes the tremendous achievements Tibet has made since it implemented the instructions of the central authorities for the region," he told XINHUA before leaving Lhasa today.

The bainqen, also honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, visited Lhasa and Xigaze Prefecture, where he inspected industrial, agricultural and medical establishments, schools, army units and attended religious services in local monasteries. He said the leaders in one city, one city district, 70 counties and 2,050 rural communes had been elected directly by the people, while principal posts in the local Communist Party organizations and governments are held mainly by Tibetans. He said, after inspecting households: "One of my deepest impressions is the problem of food and clothing has been solved for people in the region." Peasants and herdsmen, he said, have a yearly per capita average of 250 kilograms of grain, 27 kilograms of meat and four kilograms of butter. He said the changes in Tibet have proved the directives of the central authorities for the region conform to reality here and accord with the interests of the local people.

#### YUNNAN PROMOTES AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

HK181502 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Summary] Since the third plenary session, Yunnan Province has been seriously implementing the principles for readjusting the national economy. As a result, agricultural production and light and heavy industrial production have been promoted. Over the past 3 years or more, the province has realized achievements in five areas in readjusting the proportion between agricultural, light industrial and heavy industrial production.

1. "The pace of development has been speeded up. Over the past 3 years, and particularly in 1980 and 1981, the growth rate of the province's agricultural and light industrial production has been the highest since liberation. The average growth rate of agricultural production was 3.4 percent over the past 3 years, being 7.1 percent in 1980 and 8.3 percent in 1981. The average growth rate of light industrial production was 11 percent over the past 3 years, being 9.4 percent in 1980 and 17.9 percent in 1981." The growth rate in the first 7 months of this year amounts to 13.1 percent.

2. "The proportions of agricultural, light industrial and heavy industrial production have been readjusted. The proportion occupied by agricultural and light industrial production in the total agricultural and light industrial production was increased from 66.9 percent in 1978 to 69.6 percent in 1981. Accordingly, the proportion occupied by heavy industrial production was lowered from 33.1 percent to 30.4 percent."

3. "The structure of production and the product mix have been readjusted. Over the past 3 years, grain production was increased by 6.1 percent and production from diversification was increased by 14.1 percent, which accounted for 53 percent of total agricultural output and showed an increase of 2.6 percent. The proportion of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery production increased from 33.7 percent to 36.1 percent. Production of other products, such as oil-bearing crops, tea and tobacco, has also been greatly increased. The ratio between light and heavy industrial production changed from 43 percent to 57 percent to 49 percent to 51 percent."

4. The supply of commodities improved in markets both outside and inside the province. "Over the past 3 years, the retail volume of social commodities was increased by 38.6 percent. The ratio of commodities imported into and exported from the province changed from 2.7 to 1 to 2.1 to 1." More cigarettes, sugar, tea, rubber products and so forth have been sold to the state.

5. Agricultural, light and heavy industrial production have developed in line with one another. Over the past 3 years, light industrial production, which relied on agricultural and sideline products for raw materials, grew by 45.7 percent. In the wake of the development of agriculture and light industry, financial revenues grew by an average of 7.9 percent over the past 3 years. Heavy industrial output in the first 7 months of this year showed an increase of 12.8 percent over the corresponding period last year.

HEILONGJIANG DISCUSSES PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK240417 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The provincial meeting to exchange experiences in rectifying party work style opened in Harbin today. Attending the meeting were secretaries in charge of party affairs of various prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees, the Harbin and Qiqihar railway bureau CPC committees and various agricultural and forestry administration bureaus, secretaries of the discipline inspection commissions of the aforementioned CPC committees, responsible comrades of provincial departments, offices and committees and representatives of collectives and individuals advanced in rectifying party work style, totaling 500 persons. Responsible comrades of some provincial departments also attended today's session.

Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, chaired and addressed the meeting. Comrade Zhao Dezun said: CPC committees at all levels and leading party members and the people of various nationalities are to make actual contributions now to greet the 12th party congress. Under such circumstances, our gathering here to sum up and exchange experiences in party work style rectification and to discuss our work plans become a very important matter in our preparations for the implementation of the guidelines of the 12th party congress.

Comrade Zhao Dezun pointed out: The struggle to deal blows to serious violations of the law in the economic field is deepening in our province and party work style has improved markedly. This meeting, which is held by the provincial CPC committee, is to sum up and exchange experiences and commend and foster advanced party work style rectification from collectives and individuals. The purpose is to promote the struggle against serious economic crimes, open up new prospects for the provincial party work style rectification in order to achieve a decisive turn for the better in the party work style as soon as possible and exert ourselves to implement the guidelines of the upcoming 12th party congress.

JILIN TO START TAX REGISTRATION WORK ON 1 SEP

SK220330 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] According to our correspondence (Jia Fengming), in order to implement the circular issued by the General Taxation Bureau under the Ministry of Finance on tax registration, Jilin Province will conduct tax registration work from 1 September. All units and individuals engaged in industrial and commercial undertakings in the province should register their earnings with taxation authorities.

The General Taxation Bureau stipulated that all units and individuals who have engaged in industrial production, transport, post and telecommunications, construction and installation, business transactions, banking and credit loans, foreign trade, and service undertakings, as well as those who have incomes amassed from business transactions and are qualified to pay taxes in line with the law, should register their earnings with the local taxation authorities within 30 days before they wind up a business or after they open a business.

Tax-paying units and individuals who have opened their businesses before 1 September should again go through the formality of tax registration whether they have gone through these procedures or not. Joint-venture enterprises with foreign firms and foreigners' enterprises should also comply with tax registration in line with the provisions of the tax law.

LIAONING COMMENTS ON CPC MEMBER ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK240959 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Communists Should Firmly Remember the Aim of Serving the People"]

[Text] Some communists and enterprise principal leading cadres, including (Duan Dequan), violated the law in the economic sphere, in disregard of party discipline, state law and the benefits of the people, and damaged the party's reputation among the masses.

It is natural that they be punished in accordance with party discipline. People like them, though very few in our party, have brought us serious harm. They not only have caused serious economic losses to the state, but have also corroded the party's organization and cadres' ranks, poisoned the ideology of the people and polluted the social mood. Our party discipline forbids such acts.

(Duan Dequan) and others are senior party members of 20 or 30 years' standing. For a long time they slackened their efforts to remold their world outlook, forgot all their pledges made when joining the party and forgot the aim of serving the people wholeheartedly and the lofty ideals of fighting all their lives for the cause of communism. Their desires for an easy life became desires for comfort, their gains of small advantages led them to dream of a fortune, and their acceptance of bribes led them to betray the interests of the state and the party. They finally fell captive to the capitalist decadent ideology and committed crimes.

We should draw lessons from these negative examples to enhance our immunity against economic crimes. We should make strict demands on ourselves all the time in line with the requirements for party members, firmly bear in mind the party's aim of serving the people wholeheartedly and the lofty ideals of realizing communism, remold the world outlook on our own and uphold communist purity so as to be qualified communist.

#### LIAONING PROMOTES INTELLECTUALS TO LEADING POSTS

OW201323 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0013 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- The party organizations at all levels throughout Liaoning Province have conscientiously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals and made appropriate arrangements in boldly employing them. As of now, more than 22,000 medium- and high-ranking intellectuals have taken leading posts at and above the county level throughout the province. During the four years since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the total number of intellectuals assuming leading posts in the province has been increased by four times. Many of them have assumed important leading posts at the provincial, municipal and prefectural levels.

About one-third of the large and medium-sized industrial and mining enterprises and half of the scientific research units in the province have selected and promoted intellectuals to important leading posts. After taking the leading posts, they have strengthened enterprise management with a scientific approach and straightened out some of the enterprises whose management was chaotic. Some units which had suffered losses have begun to show profits.

In the past, the production departments and the scientific research departments in Shenyang Municipality all went their own way. The issue of not coordinating with each other has existed for a long time. Only after the municipal CPC committee promoted senior engineer Li Tieying to secretary of the city's CPC committee and engineer Zhang Rongmao became vice mayor of the municipal government was the policy of making science and technology serve industrial and agricultural production and social development implemented on a solid basis.

With the close coordination between the production departments and the scientific research departments, and all channels of command unimpeded, Shenyang has witnessed a steady increase in industrial production since the beginning of this year. The economic results have been remarkably improved. The profits made by industrial enterprises in the city and turned over to the government during the first seven months this year rose by 13.6 percent as compared with those in the corresponding period in 1981.



GANSU COURT PUNISHES CADRES FOR ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK230134 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] On 27 April this year our station reported that (Li Guangzhong), former director of the Tianshui prefectural commercial bureau and secretary of its leading party group, had been arrested in accordance with the law on charges of speculation and profiteering. Yesterday the Tianshui prefectural intermediate people's court held an open trial for criminal (Li Guangzhong) and (Yang Shouzhi), another criminal involved in this case. In light of the offenses, the nature of the offenses and the criminals' attitude in admitting their guilt, the court sentenced (Li Guangzhong) to 5 years in jail and (Yang Shouzhi) to 1 year on charges of speculation.

(Li Guangzhong) abused his position and power to collude with (Yang Shouzhi), a commune member in Chengguan township, Gangu County. They fraudulently purchased commodities in short supply from state-owned commercial shops and sold them at a profit, reaping an illegal income for themselves and wrecking the socialist economy. From June 1980 to December 1981, (Li Guangzhong) on 24 occasions supplied to (Yang Shouzhi) certificates and letters authorizing him to purchase 44 sewing machines and 47 bicycles. With these certificates, (Yang Shouzhi) purchased at the state list prices 43 Shanghai-produced sewing machines and 47 brand-name bicycles. Except for one sewing machine he kept for himself and two bicycles he passed on to others at the original prices, he sold all the sewing machines and bicycles at prices ranging from 270 to 320 yuan and from 220 to 225 yuan, reaping a windfall of 7,931.3 yuan. He shared the ill-gotten gains with (Li Guangzhong) on 15 occasions, giving him 3,970 yuan.

At the open trial, criminal (Yang Shouzhi) admitted his guilt. Criminal (Li Guangzhong) refused to confess his crime.

## Radio Urges Punishment

SK230437 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "Criminals Who Disrupt the Economy to a Serious Degree Must Be Dealt With in Accordance With Party Discipline and State Laws"]

[Excerpts] As a director of a prefectural commercial bureau and secretary of its leading party group, (Li Guangzhong) abused his position and power by brazenly violating the party's and state's commercial policy. He supported and abetted a profiteer to resell at a profit commodities in short supply to reap extraordinary profits. Such criminals who took the lead in violating the party's policy and trampling underfoot state laws and regulations must be severely punished in accordance with party discipline and state law.

As this case shows, one of the important reasons why many lawbreakers in society can have their way is because some party members and cadres in our government offices, enterprises and establishments, especially cadres in leading positions, have been hit by the bourgeois sugar-coated bullet. They collude with impure elements, go along with them in their evil deeds and do great damage to the party, state and people.

With their strong backing, these lawbreakers are running wild in their criminal activities. Although there are not many cadres like (Li Guangzhong) in our ranks, they make a very bad impression, ruin the party's prestige and hamper the four modernizations. All such party members and cadres who betray the communist ideal, forfeit communist ethics and engage in criminal activities must be duly punished in the light of the seriousness and nature of their crimes and their attitude in admitting their guilt, no matter how senior his party standing is, how much of a contribution he has made and how high his position is.



TAIWAN VISIT BY FORMER U-2 PILOTS APPROVED

OW260209 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1554 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Aug (XINHUA) -- The concerned department of our government has given approval to former Kuomintang [KMT] Air Force U-2 pilots from Taiwan Ye Changdi and Zhang Liyi, who held the rank of major, to return to Taiwan to visit their kinsmen for a family reunion.

Holding the rank of major, Ye Changdi and Zhang Liyi were formerly pilots of U.S.-manufactured U-2 high altitude reconnaissance planes attached to the KMT Air Force's 35th Squadron in Taiwan.

Ye Changdi's U-2 plane intruded into China's mainland on 1 November 1963 to gather intelligence for the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek regime. His plane was shot down by a PLA Air Force unit in the east China region, and Ye was captured. Zhang Liyi's U-2 plane intruded into China's mainland on 10 January 1965 to gather intelligence for the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek regime. The plane was shot down by a PLA Air Force unit in the north China region, and Zhang was captured. At that time, the Taiwan authorities announced that they had "gloriously died in the line of duty" and had "heroically given their lives for a righteous cause."

After being captured, Ye Changdi and Zhang Liyi were treated leniently by the people's government. They felt deep distress over the harm they had caused the people of the motherland by flying foreign planes to gather military intelligence for the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek regime. With the approval of the government, they were released and given citizen's rights in 1969. At present, Ye Changdi works as an assistant professor at the department of foreign languages of a certain engineering institute while Zhang Liyi works as an engineer at a certain institute of aeronautical engineering. Being sound in body and in mind, they are jubilantly contributing their strength at their posts to the development of the four modernizations program of the motherland. They sincerely appreciate the lenient treatment, the appropriate job arrangements and the proper care for their livelihood given by the government.

Both have relatives in Taiwan. They have submitted requests to the people's government for permission to return to Taiwan to visit their kinsmen for a happy family reunion. The concerned government department has recently approved their request and has also made arrangements for them. They hope that the Taiwan authorities will also make arrangements for their family reunion in Taiwan.

UNITED DAILY VIEWS POSSIBLE MIRAGE SALES TO PRC

OW252351 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 25 (AFP) -- China's interest in buying French Mirage fighter jets may positively affect U.S. [words indistinct] sales to Taiwan, the mass circulation UNITED DAILY reported from Washington today.

The paper quoted State Department spokesman John Hughes as saying that Beijing's stated intention to purchase Mirage fighters from France would be a contributing factor in future consideration by the U.S. Government of arms sales to Taiwan.

Mr Hughes was responding to questions in the wake of an AFP report from Beijing quoting Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang as expressing interest in buying French Mirage fighter jets and in Sino-French coproduction of the aircraft.

Mr Hughes recalled that U.S. Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge had outlined to congressional hearings the factors that would be studied in considering arms sales to Taiwan. Mr Hughes said that if the Mirage transaction was realized, the United States would take it into consideration when deciding on arms sales to the Nationalist island.

Foreign Ministry officials here said they had the impression that although the United States had announced it would maintain Taiwan's aircraft at the present level, the level would be reexamined should Beijing's air threat to Taiwan increase.

Government officials here declined to comment officially on the proposed Mirage procurement by Beijing, but one official privately said: "We hope the deal will not become a mirage itself." He said that three years ago, the Chinese Communists had arbitrarily reneged on a number of major commitments to buy foreign plant and equipment causing considerable losses to German, Japanese, and even French suppliers. The cancellations had occurred in the context of China's "economic readjustment," undertaken to retrench the economy.

Chinese nationalists on Taiwan have also shown great interest in the French Mirage for years. Almost every French visitor here has been asked by government officials, parliamentarians and journalists about Taiwan's chances of buying the fighter jets from France.

Shortly after President Ronald Reagan's announcement early this year that arms sales to Taiwan would not exceed their present level, sections of the local press devoted considerable space to introducing the various types of French Mirage.

CHUNG YANG JIH PAO REMINDS U.S. OF OBLIGATIONS

OW250755 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 18 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The United States Should Positively Implement the Taiwan Relations Act"]

[Text] The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China yesterday issued a solemn statement in connection with the "joint communique" issued by the U.S. Government and the Chinese Communist regime. The statement expresses profound regret that the U.S. side has mistaken the fallacious "peaceful intention" of the Chinese Communists as sincere and meaningful and agreed to put ceilings on both the quality and quantity of arms to be sold to the Republic of China.

It also asserts categorically that "it is a serious mistake" for the U.S. side, failing to comprehend the real nature of the trick and fraud of the Chinese Communists, to issue the document.

In the statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs urges the United States to see through the Chinese Communists' plot and ambition, positively implement the "Taiwan Relations Act," and continue to provide us with defensive arms to maintain the stability and prosperity of the Republic of China and to safeguard peace and security of the Asian-Pacific region.

The issuance of U.S.-bandits "communique" brewed for a long time. The plan to issue it was reported repeatedly. We regard it as a contradictory act, produced under the erroneous conception of "allying with the Chinese Communist bandits to resist the Soviet Union."

The first thing we would like to solemnly say is: The Republic of China is an independent sovereign state. Since its founding 71 years ago, it has adhered to our national father's three principles of the people to build a democratic republic of the people, by the people and for the people. We have a glorious history, dignity and lofty aspirations. At present, our base of national recovery, comprising Taiwan, Penchu, Quemoy and Matsu, known for its determination to restore power and its remarkable achievements, has become a magnet attracting support from overseas Chinese and a place which our compatriots on the China mainland yearn for. The Chinese Communist puppet regime is, out-and-out, a clique of violence, composed of notorious roving bandits who bring calamity to the country and the people. Our government regards them as rebels while our people consider them bandits. Although the Chinese Communists have seized the China mainland, they are absolutely not qualified to speak for the Chinese people. We do not recognize the validity of so-called treaties, communiques, and statements signed by the Chinese Communists with foreign countries. "Taiwan is a province of China," but Taiwan has never been, and will never be, a province under Chinese Communist tyrannical rule. We, of course, consider null and void any agreement, involving the rights and interests of the government and people of the Republic of China, reached in the U.S.-bandits "communique."

The second thing we would like to say is: The U.S. commitment to provide the Republic of China with defensive arms is based on the stipulations of the "Taiwan Relations Act." The arms sale to the Republic of China will greatly help the Republic of China to strengthen its defense capability. It is also a necessity for safeguarding peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region. In the U.S.-bandits "communique," the United States states that its arms sale to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years. Indeed, this clearly violates the wording and spirit of the "Taiwan Relations Act." Its Chapter 2 "Policy, Facts and Declaration" clearly stipulates: "To provide Taiwan with defensive arms." Our defense is against the possible Chinese Communists' armed invasion. The Chinese Communists are seeking all possible means to interrupt and discontinue U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China, precisely for the purpose of "paving the way for their armed invasion of Taiwan." To our surprise, the United States has submitted to Chinese Communists' alternate use of bluff and cajolement and agreed to "put ceilings." It is indeed a serious mistake which violates logic and our defense needs.

During the process of U.S.-bandits' negotiations, the United States repeatedly exchanged views with our government. On 14 July, the U.S. side, through appropriate channels, made the following points known to our side that the U.S. side:

1. Has not agreed to set a date for ending arms sales to the Republic of China;
2. Has not agreed to hold prior consultations with the Chinese Communists on arms sales to the Republic of China;
3. Would not play any mediation role between us and the Chinese Communists;
4. Has not agreed to revise the Taiwan Relations Act;
5. Has not altered its position regarding sovereignty over Taiwan; and
6. Would not exert pressure on the Republic of China to enter into negotiations with the Chinese Communists.

We think that the above-mentioned 6-point guarantee is generally in conformity with the principle of "cooperation bringing about mutual-benefits." Our country, of course, is deeply concerned about how the United States will keep to this position. All free countries surely will also watch the U.S. attitude.

In the past, the Chinese Communists repeatedly blustered that they would "down-grade relations" with the United States if it continued arms sales to the Republic of China. The blackmail was designed to interrupt the arms sales and further undermine relations between the United States and the Republic of China. Some Americans take bandit Teng Hsiao-ping for an "enlightened person." While the bandit party will soon hold its "12th national congress" and the power struggle will intensify, the issuance of the U.S.-bandits "communique" will play a taming and pacifying role in the interest of bandit Teng's power-holding clique.

However, we must point out that there are many factions within the bandits' puppet regime. They have never stopped struggling, both overtly and covertly, among themselves, but they have always been at one in their attempt to annex our base of national recovery and in their ambition to divide the free world. Therefore, we want to appeal to our compatriots at home and abroad to firmly keep to our faith, unite in struggle and fully display the spirit of self-respect and self-strengthening to create a bright future for our country.

President Reagan yesterday issued a written statement reiterating his sincerity in not disappointing long-time friends and expressing his admiration for the rapid progresses made by our people in the past 30 years. President Reagan is a man with far sightedness in world affairs and historical ambition. We hope that in the course of the free people's struggle to "leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history," the United States will faithfully keep to its principles, discern between friend and enemy, uphold freedom and justice and not make any more mistakes that benefit its enemies and hurt its friends.

WEN WEI PO ON EMERGENCE OF 'DENG XIAOPING LINE'

HK251130 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Aug 82 p 2

["Newsletter From Beijing" by correspondent Cheng Hsiang [4453 5046]; "The Development of the 'Deng Xiaoping Line'" -- part 2 of "The Attention-Grabbing 12th CPC Congress" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The political line of the 12th party congress will affirm, consolidate and develop the political line which has gradually formed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This "3d plenary session" line is known abroad as the "Deng Xiaoping line."

## I. THE POLITICAL LINE OF THE 3D PLENARY SESSION

The political line of the 3d plenary session decided from 1979 on to shift the emphasis of the work of the whole party to socialist modernization. The plenary session put forward this political line: "The whole party, whole army and people of various nationalities throughout the country must fully develop the political situation of stability and unity with one heart and mind, and immediately take action, go all out, pool the wisdom and resources of everyone and carry out the new Long March to build China into a strong and modern socialist country before the end of this century." This political line expressed that new contents must be added to make our work more perfect by the beginning of the 6th plenary session. The 6th plenary session called on the "whole party, whole army and people of various nationalities throughout the country to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, rally more closely round the CPC Central Committee, continue to give play to the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, resolutely surmount every difficulty and struggle hard to gradually build China into a strong and modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization." The addition of these new contents has, first, reiterated the importance of Mao Zedong Thought and, second, pointed out that democracy and civilization are also one of the goals of a strong and modern country.

## II. IDEOLOGICAL LINE AND ORGANIZATIONAL LINE

The ideological line and organizational line should be suited to the political line and should ensure its implementation. The 3d plenary session was still unable to express them clearly.

By the time of the 4th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Marshal Ye in his National Day speech put forward an ideological line centered on "four adherences," or adhering to socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, party leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" passed by the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has been more explicit. It stressed the necessity of not only opposing the tendency to negate the four adherences but also the necessity to oppose ossified thinking and the practice of proceeding in all cases from books. This ideological line has in fact inherited the guideline of "emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts" put forward by the 3d plenary session.

As for the organizational line, the 4th plenary session has by means of Marshal Ye's National Day speech made three important demands on the leadership cadres. He said: "At present, it is necessary to stress three things in particular to the cadres at various levels. 1) They must firmly support the party's political line and ideological line. 2) They must be selfless and impartial and must strictly obey law and discipline, uphold party spirit and stamp out factionalism.



3) They must have strong revolutionary dedication and political responsibility as well as vocational ability equal to their work." At the same time he also proposed that the age of leading cadres at various levels should be lowered and that they should be more knowledgeable and specialized. The "guiding principles" adopted by the 5th plenary session has made these demands more specific and systematic.

In this way, a systematic political, ideological and organizational line has gradually taken shape from the 3d plenary session to the 6th plenary session.

### III. PERSONNEL CHANGES IN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

During the formation of this political, ideological and organizational line, an important readjustment has also been correspondingly carried out in party personnel and organizations.

1. People who firmly implemented the line of the 3d plenary session have been elected to the leadership structure of the central committee. The 3d plenary session elected Chen Yun as an additional vice chairman of the party, elected Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang and Wang Zhen as additional members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and provisionally elected 11 members to the Central Committee. The 4th plenary session elected Zhao Ziyang and Peng Zhen as members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and provisionally added 12 members to the Central Committee. The 5th plenary session elected Hu Yaobang and Zhao Yiyang as additional members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and dismissed Wang Dongxing, Ji Dengkui, Wu De and Chen Xilian from their posts as members of the Political Bureau.

2. Younger people who firmly implemented the line of the 3d plenary session have been rapidly promoted to leading posts. In this respect, the promotions of Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang have been most spectacular. Prior to the 3d plenary session, they were both only members of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Hu Yaobang was elected an additional member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee after the 3d plenary session. He became a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and concurrently general secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee at the 5th plenary session and was made chairman of the CPC Central Committee at the 6th plenary session. Only 4 years have passed since his reappearance in 1977 to the time he became party chairman. Zhao Ziyang was elected an alternate member of the Political Bureau at the third plenary session and became a vice premier of the State Council at the second session of the fifth national people's congress. He was elected an additional member of the Political Bureau at the fourth plenary session and became premier of the State Council at the third session of the fifth national people's congress. At the fifth plenary session he became a member of the standing committee of the Political Bureau and at the sixth plenary session he became a vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee. From his transfer to work in the Central Committee to his appointment as vice chairman also took only 4 to 5 years.

3. Various essential organs have been set up to ensure the normal functioning of party work. For example: the 3d plenary session set up a Central Committee for inspecting discipline for restricting party members who violated law and discipline. It restored the secretariat system and established a general secretary to prepare conditions for carrying out collective leadership in the future.

As a result of the completion of such important personnel changes, the line of the 3d plenary session has become more straightforward and stable.

### GOVERNOR'S DELEGATION TO MEET THATCHER IN UK

HK260304 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 26 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The governor, Sir Edward Youde, will together with five Umelco [unofficial member of the Legislative Council] members leave for London next weekend, for a one-week visit to be consulted on the prime minister's visit to China.

It will be the governor's second such visit within five weeks. Sir Edward's last trip to London was at the end of July, when he had a half-hour discussion with Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister.

Accompanying the governor on his second trip will be senior unofficial member of the Executive Council Sir S.Y. Chung, senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council Roger Lobo and Legco Members Li Fook-wo, Lydia Dunn and Chan Kam-chuen.

The five were described as "the governor's personal choice" by a highly-placed source, and would represent the Hong Kong public, reflecting their views over various issues.

During their stay, the group, headed by Sir Edward, will meet "a great many people" including Mrs Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, officials from the Foreign Office and members of Parliament including Sir Paul Bryan.

The main purpose of the trip, said to be initiated by Mrs Thatcher, was to brief the prime minister prior to her visit to China.

General affairs of Hong Kong will also be discussed.

However the major issue will be Hong Kong's future, and Mrs Thatcher was said to view the opinion of the colony's five million people as "very important", the source said.

"There has been a great outpouring of comment in recent months on the lease issue, in the form of surveys, newspaper articles, editorial comments...

"All these will be relayed to the prime minister, who thinks the opinion of Hong Kong on the matter is very important.

"They will be assisting the prime minister in preparing for her visit both directly and indirectly; directly when the group meets Mrs Thatcher and indirectly when they brief the officials accompanying Mrs Thatcher on her trip and help them in preparing the papers for the visit," the source said.

When asked if the five unofficials had prepared papers on which they would talk, the source said: "Maybe you can tell them what they should be saying."

The five Umelco members did not represent a particular group, continued the source, though they represented a wide spectrum of interests, he added.

The source said it was not yet known whether Sir Edward would be accompanying Mrs Thatcher on her first visit to China as a prime minister, beginning on September 22.

It is most likely that Mrs Thatcher will give a press conference during her three-day stay in the colony. The prime minister is scheduled to arrive in Hong Kong on September 26 after completing her five-day visit to China.

The source observed that nothing earth-shattering was likely to be announced during the press conference, as Mrs Thatcher would most probably report the outcome of her discussions with Chinese leaders concerning Hong Kong's future in her earlier press conference in Beijing.

As had been noted by the governor, the base issue could not be settled all at one go but step by step. And the source said the outcome of the discussion between Mrs Thatcher and top Chinese leaders would only be another step towards solving the problem -- "a step which won't be the final one either."

The governor and the unofficials are scheduled to leave Hong Kong next Saturday and return towards the end of the following week.

**END OF**

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**DATE FILMED**

27 August 1982

